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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
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I 10

VOL. XVIII NO. 195 BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

POLICE OFFICER OPENS FIRE.

Demonstration Before A Mill.

WORKERS CHARGED WITH LATHIS AND CHASED TO CHAWLS.

One Man Receives Bullet Wound.

MASS MEETING IN EVENING CALLS FOR INQUIRY.

A lathi charge was made by Police against Workers' demonstrators in Parel on Sunday resulting in injuries to 21 workers. Five policemen also received injuries in the clash. One of the workers has received a bullet wound and is being detained in Congress Hospital for treatment.

Conflicting accounts are given as to the origin of the trouble. The workers maintain that they were perfectly peaceful and were only persuading their comrades of the New City of Bombay Mills to come out and join them in the Flag Salutation ceremony. The authorities of the mill, they maintain, got panicky and called for police who all of a sudden charged the crowd with lathis and one of the officers used his revolver.

The police version lays the blame on the demonstrators, who, they state, pelted stones at the mill and the police. It was only in self-defence that the police officer had to open fire.

Mrs. Kamdar, the newly elected Congress President, visited the mill area and saw the wounded workers and comforted the relatives of these workers detained in the Congress Hospital.

In the evening a mass meeting of workers under the presidentship of Mr. G. L. Kandalkar was held to condemn the police firing. It was resolved at the meeting to request the B.P.C.C. to appoint an Inquiry Committee.

About 25 persons were injured by the lathi charge by the police on a crowd of mill-workers at Parel on Sunday.

It appears that a large number of workers came out of the mills in sympathy with the National Flag Salutation ceremony which took place on the Azad Maidan that morning. About 300 of them gathered near the City of Bombay Mill belonging to Brady and Co., shouting "friends, come out." As there was no response from the workers inside the mill, the demonstration was continued for some time. The police parties patrolling in the area immediately came to the spot and charged the demonstrators with lathis. The workers dispersed and some of them ran away into the "Bawan Chawl" where they were living. The police, it is alleged, chased them into the chawl, and further belaboured them with lathis.

After some time, the workers again collected in the vicinity of the first scene, and they were again dispersed in a similar way.

The news of the lathi charge in the mill area having reached Congress House, Capt. Ekamber Iyer of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Mr. Navin Khandwala, Capt. of the National Militia, and other Congress workers went to the place and pacified the crowd.

One of the workers, Dhondu Govind residing in the Bawan Chawl, in a statement said he took a stick in self-defence, and in a minute or two he heard three revolver shots, the last one hitting him in the thigh.

After some time, the workers were eventually dispersed. The Congress Hospital Ambulance also hurried to the scene and removed about 21 injured persons to the Congress Hospitals between 12 and 2 p.m. 13 were treated and sent away, while 8 were detained as indoor patients for treatment. The victim of the revolver shot had his bullet extracted, and his condition is rather serious.

It is said one Indian Sub-Inspector and 4 constables were also injured.

According to the police, some of the demonstrators threw stones at the mill. This is denied by the workers who state that they were merely shouting to come out.

—:o:—

Injured Millworker's Statement.

"I am a soldier in the cause of freedom. I am not afraid although I am wounded by a bullet. I wil continue to take part in the struggle as soon as I am recovered. I am prepared for even a greater sacrifice." said Dhondu Govind, a mill-worker who was the victim of revolver shot in the mill area on Sunday in the course of a statement to a Press representative.

Dhondu Govind has received a bullet wound in his left thigh and is now undergoing treatment in the Congress Free Hospital. Continuing his statement he said "I am a worker in the Jubilee Mill. My mill was closed to-day (Sunday). In the morning there was some row near the Bombay New City Mill. About 200 to 300 persons mostly mill-workers had gathered on the road and were asking their comrades to come out. The crowd was peaceful and there was no stone throwing. In the meanwhile police came from both the sides of the road and began to charge the crowd with lathis. As a result some men were seriously injured while some were slightly injured.

The crowd was dispersed as a result of the lathi charge. The workers took shelter in the chawl nearby known as "Bawan Chawl" (Chawl No. 52). The police followed them and some more persons were beaten.

I was standing near my room on the first floor of the Chawl with a friend who was standing by my side. Two police officers, one an Indian and the other a European Sergeant who had entered the Chawl came at the place where I was standing. I asked them the reason of their entering the Chawl. There was a stick in my hand which I had taken to defend myself.

All of a sudden I heard three revolver shots. The first two shots did not injure me but by the third shot I was wounded in the left thigh. I was then brought to the Congress Hospital in an Am-

(Continued on page 5.)

NO TAX CAMPAIGN IN GUJARAT.

—:o:—

Mehmedabad Villagers Served With Notices.

SARDAR'S DAUGHTER ON PROPAGANDA TOUR.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

Residents of 21 villages in Mehmedabad Taluka have been served with 'Japti notices.' In obedience to the advice of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel the inhabitants of all these villages have decided not to pay land revenue. They have not yet paid the land assessment.

The Mamlatdar with the aid of the police is busy touring the villages with a view to collect the revenue dues but the people are firm so far.—GFree Press.

Maniben Patel Amongst Villagers.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

Miss Maniben Patel has arrived at Mehmedabad and is touring with Chaganlal Joshi of Sabarmati Ashram in different villages of that taluka. As a result of this propaganda the inhabtants of many villages have sworn before Miss Maniben that they will not willingly pay their land assessment. Free Press.

RAJKOT CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

—:o:—

Five Congress Workers Arrested.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

Information has reached here that the police raided the Congress House at Rajkot on the morning of the 28th instant and a thorough search was made. The police later arrested Mr. Jethalal Joshi, a Congress worker.

Mr. Champaklal Vora, President of the Students' Association and three others were also arrested.—Free Press.

PATEL PESHAWAR INQUIRY REPORT.

—:o:—

Proscribed In Kathiawar States.

KATHIAWAR, Aug. 31.

The following notification has been published in the last issue of the Western India States Agency Gazette:—

"In exercise of the power conferred by Section 12, Sub-section (1) of the Indian Press Ordinance 1930 (Ordinance 2 of 1930) as applied to the Thana areas in the Eastern and Western Kathiawar Agencies and to the civil stations of Wadhwan and Rajkot in the Western India States Agency by Agency Notification No. S. A|80 dated the 24th May 1930 read with Agency Notifications Nos. S. A. 81 and 60 dated the 24th May 1930 and 13th August 1930 respectively, the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India is pleased to declare every copy of the Patel Enquiry Committee's report forfeited to His Majesty on the ground that the said publication having been proscribed by the United Provinces Government is therefore considered to contain words of the nature described in sub-Section (1) of Section 4 of the Press Ordinance aforesaid."—Free Press.

BAN ON BOMBAY "CONGRESS BULLETIN" AND "BALWO."

—:o:—

KATHIAWAR, Aug. 31.

Captain R. L. Bazalgette, Additional Distict Magistate, Rajkot Civil Station, has issued the following notification:

"Whereas the exhibition or dissemination in Rajkot Civil Station of copies of (a) the "Bombay Congress Bulletin" (b) the "Balwo" which is at present being published in Rajkot Civil Station is likely to create a disturbance of the public peace or resistance or contempt of the law or lawful authority in the Civil Station of Rajkot, I, Captain A. L. Bazalgette, the Additional District Magistrate, Rajkot Civil Station, hereby prohibit in virtue of the powers vested in me by Section 33 of the Kathiawar Agency Police Law 1896, the exhibition or dissemination of any of the said copies in the Civil Station of Rajkot for a period of 12 months from the date of this notification (21st August (30).—Free Press.

PEACE MESSENGERS FOR POONA.

—:o:—

Nehrus' Note To Gandhiji.

SAPRU AND JAYAKAR LEAVE ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar met Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru again this afternoon. The Nehrus have given the peace negotiators a note for Mahatma Gandhi which they are taking to Poona.—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL HOLDS THE KEY

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 31.

According to the "Pioneer" the talks yesterday between the Nehrus and the peace missionaries were inconclusive. The key to a settlement may, however, be regarded as lying with Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru. If success is reached here success at Yeravda will be comparatively easy. To-day the negotiators will be helped by a prominent Congressman who has been anxious to secure peace. The whole matter now rests with the Pandits.—A. P.

PUNDITJI SLIGHTLY BETTER.

—:o:—

Jayakar-Sapru Pilgrimage

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar met Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in Naini Jail to-day from 3-15 to 6-45 p.m. Pandit Motilal told them that he was slightly better to-day.

Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar will meet the Nehrus again to-morrow.—A. P.

HEADING FOR THE ROCKS.

—:o:—

Defeat Of Labour Govt. Imminent.

GENERAL ELECTION IN NOVEMBER LIKELY.

LONDON, August 31.

The "Sunday Express" says that relations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Macdonald are very strained. The paper adds that Liberal-labour Unemployment Conference in London last Wednesday was without result and that another meeting is being held next week. Failure is regarded as a certainty and complete ruptiure as probable in which case Liberals will join Conservatives and defeat Government when Parliament meets on 28th October and there will be General Election in November.—Reuter.

MAULANA BUKHARI ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

DELHI, Aug. 31.

Information has been received here that Mauana Syed Shah Bukhari Attaulla, member of the 'War Council" and Jamiatul-Ulema was arrested last evening at Binatpur under Section 103 C.P.C.

Temperature Drops In London Atlast

LONDON, August 31.

After thunderstorms, the temperature in London yesterday dropped by an average of 11.5 degrees compared with Friday. A dozen deaths have occurred due to heat.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Tinnevelly.—Of the 19 persons put up for trial for disobeying section 144 Bapu Ramanuja Doss was sentenced to two years R. I., three others one year R. I. Eight boys were ordered to be detained in Borstal School.—Free Press.

MRS. AMBALAL SARABHAI ARRESTED.

With Other Members Of Ranpur Enquiry Committee.

(CENSORED)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, President, Mrs. Saraladevi Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Chaitanyaprasad Divanji and Mr. Balabhai Nanavaty, members, and Mr. Ishwarlal Vyas, Secretary, of the Ranpur Police Excesses Enquiry Committee were arrested at Ranpur for holding inquiry defying the District Magistrate's order under Section 144-C I.P.C. and taken to Dhandhuka.—Free Press.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT MYMENSINGH.

Bengal Inspector General Of Police Succumbs To Injuries.

VICEROY'S SYMPATHY WITH THE FAMILY.

MYMENSINGH, Aug. 31.

Two bombs were thrown late last evening at half an hour's interval at the houses of Pabitkumar Bose, Inspector, Detective Department, and Tejeshchandra Guha, Excise Sub-Inspector.

Two brothers of the former were slightly injured. Bose was away from home. No one was hurt at Guha's place.

Both bombs, it is alleged, contained cartridges and alloyed shell and exploded with tremendous noise and flash of light.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE'S NIECE ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Believed To Be In Connection With Bomb Outrage.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Srimati Sobharani Dutt, aged 18, niece of Mr. P. N. Dutt, late Presidency Magistrate, was arrested last night in front of her residence in Hazra Road while proceeding in a car and was taken to Elysium Row Police Station.

The arrest is reported to be in connection with the bomb outrages. She is the first woman to be arrested in this connection.—Free Press.

Faridpur Congress President Arrested.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

Mr. Bonomali Banerjee, President of the Faridebpur Congress Committee was arrested with Mr. Manoranjan Roy residing in the same house. It is understood that Mr. Manoranjan Roy was wanted by the Elysium Row Police in connection with the Bomb outrages.—Free Press.

BENGAL'S I. G. OF POLICE SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

—:o:—

Mr. Lowman Dead.

DACCA, Aug. 31.

Mr. Lowman Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, died at 9-15 this morning.

An A. P. message of August 29 stated that a Bengali youth with revolvers shot several times at Mr. Lowman and Mr. Eric Hudson, Superintendent of Police, Dacca as they were leaving Mitford Hospital.

Viceroy's Sympathy For Family.

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The Viceroy has sent the following telegram to the Governor of Bengal:

"I have just heard the sad news of Mr. Lowman's death. I should be grateful if yu could convey a message of my deep sympathy to his family. The public service has lost a very excellent and devoted officer."—A. P.

CONGRESS STANDARD UNFURLED

—:o:—

Police Remain Mere Spectators

THOUSANDS SALUTE NATIONAL TRICOLOUR

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY ON AZAD MAIDAN

Another great popular demonstration was held in Bombay on Sunday morning at Azad Maidan.

The Bombay "War Council" kept its programme of holding the flag salutation ceremony on the maidan and more than a lakh of people participated in it.

CEREMONY GOES ON.

The Police gave a wide berth to the Congress demonstrators and the ceremony was proceeded with uninterrupted.

The intention of the organisers was to hold the ceremony on that part of the maidan where the Congress demonstrations and meetings usually take place. The portion opposite the New High School was, therefore, selected as the venue of the ceremony.

A WISE MOVE.

The revised order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate allowing the function on this part of the Maidan and prohibiting it on the eastern side within the sight of the Infantry regiment, was regarded in Congress circles as a wise move.

Exactly at 8 o'clock Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar, the new President of the "War Council" unfurled the flag amidst clamorous applause and wavings of thousands of national flags the police watching the scene from inside the compound of the Esplanade Police Court.

"WE MARCH."

The flow of men, women and children into the maidan commenced early in the morning. A continuous stream of Prabhat Feris singing songs beginning with the verse "We march, march to Azad Maidan, to invite lathi blows" began to pour in the maidan earlier than 6 o'clock.

The atmosphere was tense with excitement as most of the people did not know that the ban of the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the portion of the maidan where the ceremony was to be held had been removed. It was freely talked about that there would be a repetition of police lathi charges.

TOUCHING FAREWELLS GIVEN.

Young men and Satyagrahis leaving for the maidan were given touching farewell by their friends and admirers. The "send-off" to the Satyagahis consisted of making vermilion mark on their foreheads and offering them garlands of flowers.

By 7 o'clock a seething crowd had assembled on the Azad Maidan, around a flag-staff pitched exactly opposite the New High School. Girl volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal and National Militia in their smart uniform of orange coloured sarees and blue jackets arrived and formed a "horse shoe" around the flag staff.

MANY PRABHAT PHERIES.

From every direction there poured into the maidan Prahat Feris singing national songs and led by flag bearers. The Congress volunteers entered into come on the maidan, some from the Dhobi Talao end and some traversed the Cruickshank Road and entered the maidan by the Capital Cinema end.

Nearly fifty Congress volunteers just released from the Visapur, Nasik and Yervada Jails marched into the maidan amidst cheers and were given a place of honour near the flagstaff.

Expecting lathi charges thousands of spectators had thronged all approaches to the maidan. The junction of Bori Bunder, now known as the Lathi Chowk was crowded.

UNSEEN POLICE FORCE.

A large police force was mobilised in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court but the police were nowhere to be seen on the Maidan. According to the Magisterial ban, the demonstration was to be confined to the narrow portion of maidan west of an imaginary line drawn from the Junction of Waudby Road with Revelin Street to the Esplanade Police Court.

It was expected that the police would distinguish this line by posting constables, but they wisely remained in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. Healy, the Police Commissioner, a few military officers, and a large "army" of sergeants were present till the whole ceremony lasted.

THE CEREMONY BEGINS.

Exactly at 8 a.m. the sound of the bugle announced the flag salutation ceremony. Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar unfurled the flag, the Congress volunteers saluting it and the crowds joining in the chorus of "Vande Mataram."

Among those who participated in the salutation were Prabhat Feris of every description. There were a number of Prabhat Pheris of workers and two or three Prabhat Pheris of Muslims and Borahs. The crowds on the maidan dispersed long after the ceremony was over.

The ceremony passed off peacefully without a single untoward incident.

GANDHIJI'S MOVEMENT IS MASS MOVEMENT.

Indian Information Bureau In England.

REYNOLDS TO GIVE REAL INFORMATION ABOUT INDIA

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Mr. Reynolds who carried Mahatma Gandhi's message to the Viceroy in a lecture at the Indian Students' Central Association, London, said he went to India a most loyal Labourite, but returned with a bitter hatred against the Labour Party.

Mahatma Gandhi's movement was mass movement. The only opposition came from landholders. He expressed the highest admiration for Gandhiji, Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. Reynolds declared that most of the English were ignorant of the real Indian situation.

He wanted to create an information bureau, hold meetings especially of workers of England and give them real information about India.—Reuter.

"BETTER RELATION" IN RAJAHMUNDRY JAIL

Bombay Prisoners Given Bombay Food.

RAJAHMUNDRY, Aug. 30.

100 Bombay political prisoners in the local jail were given Madrasi food which led to complaints. On the recommendation of a non-official visitor Bombay food is now supplied to them.

It is reported better relations are restored between the authorities and prisoners.—Free Press.

INTIMIDATION ORDINANCE IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

The Prevention of Intimidation Ordinance has been extended to Allahabad District.—A. P.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A qualified DRAWING MASTER for New High School, Godhra. Apply with testimonials and pay expected to MANILAL H. MEHTA.
A 1525

WANTED—One Mechanical ENGINEER, having good experience of ice making machinery. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age and salary expected to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3146

RESPECTABLE BENGALI FIRM having office in Bombay can represent any manufacturer at Calcutta and also at coming Calcutta Exhibition Firstclass References. Apply Box No. 248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3151

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A 1516

WANTED—A PARSI young man, educated, active and steady as SALESMAN by an old-established Swadeshi Industrial Firm for service in Bombay or outside. Apply Box 244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1517

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AN INDIAN of 31 technically trained First Class Boiler-Act Mechanical and Electrical Engineer desires change. 14 years' experience of Cotton Mills, Electric Power Houses on Steam Engines, Turbines, Boilers, A. C. and D. C. Plant, Oil Engines. Salary expected Rs. 300 p.m. Write to Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 3145

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KHADI—Pure best SWADESHI KHADI, supplied by the undersigned at reasonable rates by V. P. Please address—LAXSHMINARAYEN JHUNJHNUWALLA, Jaipur (Rajputana).
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TO LET—Bandra, Turner Road, Motaram Villa, 1st Floor, Electric Light, 8 rooms for any caste. Rent Rs. 125. Inquire within.
C R 3131

TO LET—Independent and airy residential suit of apartments (Drawing room, bed room, Kitchen, bath rooms and lavatory) with sea view, electric lights and lift in 4th floor of Empire Automobiles Building, Queens Road, Opp. Charni Road Station. Rent Rs. 105 only. Apply to The Empire Automobiles New Queens Road, Bombay.
C 1528

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WANTED—3 rooms in the suburbs, in a quiet locality preferably with a garden. Rent not to exceed Rs. 60/-. Apply Box No. 246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3149

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WANTED—ADDRESS of Dr. V. L. Manker, Retired Health-Officer, of Mysore State at present residing at Bombay. Apply to Box No. 245 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R3147

WANTED—A Small Secondhand FRIGIDAIRE. Please apply with price and particulars to Box No. 51, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

WANTED—New or nearly new "PADDING MACHINE FOR DYEING" of piece goods. Apply with particulars and lowest price required to the MANAGER, Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., Poona.
N 1523

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FOR SALE—Brand new Aquatole Chain Pump, complete for 35 ft. lift 1800 gallons per hour capacity. Cost Rs. 350/-. Selling cheap as owner buying larger pump. Apply Room No. 19, ALL-INDIA HOTEL, Grant Road.
N R3153

FOR SALE—PRACTICALLY a NEW BOILER, only used for 4 years and possessing this year's boiler certificate, complete all with mounting and in working order. Boiler details:—Makers Richardson Garret of Leister, 20 N. H.P., 6 feet diam 14' height; complete with all mounting including safety valves and injector, etc. Also an Evan's Cornish steam pump of 20000 gallons capacity; as we mean to purchase oil engine we are selling the plant J. D. Digamber CHAIRMAN, WATER WORKS, Akola (Berar).
N 1506

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WANTED—Rs. 3 Lakhs on property worth more than double the amount. Apply Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3150

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FOR SALE—Secondhand Bradbury MOTOR CYCLE, combination 4½ H.P. magneto practically new. With spare piston, cylinder and rings. Selling owing to owner having suddenly left India. Price Rs. 200 nett. Apply Box No. 251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R 3148

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M R3088

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Shorthand a speciality. Typewriters on instalments of Rs. 10 per month. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
E 1474

Medical.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT OPERATION OR INJECTION? Yes, science succeeded it. For full particulars. Apply "Sanja Asram," P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna) Bengal.
M R3102

Public Notices

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Public Notices.

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

COTTON and YARN WASTES of different sorts accumulated in The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd., situated at New Parbhadevi Road, Parel, are for sale. Tenders for the same will be received at the Company's Registered Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, upto 5 p.m. (S. T.), on FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1930, along with a deposit of Rs. 500 for each tender. The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject any tender or tenders fully or in part. Tender forms may be obtained from the Company's Office.
(Sd.) PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
Secs., Tres. and Agents.
1531

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FOR LATEST ENGINEERING DESIGNS, researches and plans about Electrical, Mechanical, Agricultural, Sanitary or Civil Engineering or others, consult Sir Ganga Ram Pocket Book of Engineering, the only book published by an Indian Knight Engineer to meet need of Urdu or English per V.P.P. Rs. 8. SIR GANGA RAM TRUST, LAHORE.
1524

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Summary Suit No. 1822 of 1930.
Dr. ERUCHSHAW JAMSEDJI HAKIM ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) DAWAR H. KAZI, LTD., and (2) DAWAR HUSSEIN KAZI ..... Defendants.

To,
(1) DAWAR H. KAZI, LTD.,
and
(2) DAWAR HUSSEIN KAZI.
The Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has instituted the above suit in the High Court, Bombay, against both of you under Order XXXVII, Rule 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure, for recovery of Rs. 2,200 being arrears of rent due to the Plaintiff from 1st April to 31st July, 1930, at Rs. 550 per month with interest and costs and interest on judgment as mentioned in the Plaint herein; AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you are hereby summoned to apply to the Court within ten days from the date hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit. In default the Plaintiff will be entitled to a decree against you as prayed.
Dated this 30th day of August, 1930.
DAMKEVALA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
1526

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE SURESH FILM CO. LTD.,
BAPUBHAI RANCHHODJI DESAI and others. ... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the above Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 5th day of August, 1930, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by Bapubhai Ranchhodji Desai, Chimanlal Muljibhai Luhar and Harshadray Shakerlal Mehta, Creditors of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Honourable the Judge hearing Company winding up matters in the said High Court on the 19th day of September, 1930; And any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated this 22nd day of August 1930.
PATHARE AND LILADHAR,
Attorneys for the Petitioners
Tamarind House, Tamarind Lane Fort, Bombay.
1469

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. ANTONI JOHN MISQUITTA and JOHN MANWEL MISQUITTA, of Vile Parle, both of Vile Parle, have agreed to sell to my client, Mr. DADIBA H. BOATWALLA, the piece of land situate at Vile Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, bearing Final Plot Number 82 of the Town Planning Scheme Number 6 of Vile Parle, and admeasuring 660 square yards, together with the pacca built structures, privies, compound walls, wells, etc. free from all incumbrances, whatsoever.
All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate, in the said piece of land, and in the edifices thereon or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.
Dated this 28th day of August, 1930.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court.
1527

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST AND SHARE IN THE PROPERTY AT BOMBAY.
Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ismailji Allibhoy Dawoodi Borah (Insolvent) and on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Markar, the defaulting purchaser of the undermentioned property at the auction sale held on the 18th March 1929, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 1st day of September 1930, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title, interest and share of the said insolvent in the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Bandra, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District of Thana and bearing Entry No. 72, Survey No. 8A, Pot Nos. 1, 2 and 3, admeasuring 2147 square yards or thereabouts according to Collector's Records and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the compound of Rangari's Chawl, on or towards the West partly by the land of Ignatius D'Monte and partly by the compound of the Magistrate's Court premises, on or towards the South by the premises of Police Station and on or towards the North by the passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of ships stores, scrap iron, pipes, wires, lamps, electric gears, Manilla and steel wire rope, life jackets, motor boat, life boats, copper and brass sheets, cable chain, empty packing cases and casks, steel barrels, tins, kegs, etc.
Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st September, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. at the B. I. Dock and at 3-30 p.m. at the P. & O Dock, the abovementioned goods.
Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1930, at 2 p.m. S.T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of wheat, makai gram, grain-sweepings, iron packages, cotton seeds, gunny bags, etc
A descriptive list of the booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.
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MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. RAMJI HIRJI & CO OF INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND GRAIN SHOP NO. 193 AT THE JUNCTION OF CURRY ROAD AND DELISLE ROAD, NEAR LOWER PAREL STATION.
Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 650 of 1930 (Anandji Velji & Co. vs. Ramji Hirji & Co.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (To-morrow) TUESDAY, the 2nd instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place as a going concern the stock-in-trade of Ramji Hirji & Co. of Indian condiments and grain shop such as different kinds of grain, pepper, spices, patent medicines, oil etc., etc.
The above is now on view.
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CHARLES MARLOWE
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NORMA TALMADGE
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"Deliberately Provoked Crisis"

:o:

WAFD PARTY SECRETARY ON EGYPTIAN CONSTITUTIONAL IMPASSE.

The Cairo correspondent of the "Hindu" in a despatch dated July 25 writes:

Maitre Makram Obeid Bey in London interviewed by a daily paper representative said, in the course of a detailed analysis of the Wafd situation:

"Any impartial person with firsthand knowledge of the situation in Egypt will tell you the position much graver than what it has been since 1919. This is the fourth time since 1925 that our parliamentary life has been suspended in one form or another. The repressive measures already adopted by the present Ministry which unfortunately, led to death and bloodshed show most clearly that we are in for a Dictatorship of the worst kind. In other words, the Egyptian people are once more to be victimised in their struggle for Constitutional freedom and when we speak of the Egyptian people we mean all the Egyptians, all the classes of Egyptians except a score of office-seekers.

"Some British newspapers still talk of the Wafd as ertremist representing the minority of the population. It is not known what useful purpose is served by ignoring obvious facts. The last election for the Chamber of Deputies carried out under Adly Pasha's neutral Ministry gave the Wafd a majority of 95 percent, and the last Senatorial election in which the Mahmudists participated all the Wafd candidates were elected except one solitary non-Wafdist who was elected by a very small majority owing to his local influence. I assure you that the present constitutional crisis has produced an instant and universal wave of protest, and Adley Pasha himself, a distinguished statesman, known for his moderation, was one of the first to write a letter of protest to the Government against its unconstitutional action."

Maitre Mukram Obeied would not admit for a moment the criticism so often heard that the Wafd hastened the crisis by forcing prematurely the Constitutional issue on their return from London. He said: "I would point out that the crisis was deliberately provoked and certainly not by the Wafd, even before the Constitutional Bill was presented. As for the Bill itself I cannot understand how it could have provoked the crisis, because it was expressly stated in the King's speech before we went to London, that legislation would be presented in the course of this session guaranteeing the continuity and safety of the Constitution, Nahas Pasha was asked whether this reference meant a modification of the Constitution and he made it perfectly clear that the passage referred to the introduction of a Bill punishing unconstitutional acts by Ministers. This was before we went to London and the Bill was already prepared. On our return we presented this Bill and several other measures in fulfilment of the programme as explained in the King's speech not imagining that we should in any way cause a crisis. Moreover the Bill is not an innovation of ours. Article 68 of the Egyptian Constitution declaring the necessity of passing such a law."

UNCONSTITUTIONAL MINISTRY.

Discussing Sidki Pasha's closing session, Maitre Obeid said: "It is quite unconstitutional for the following reasons: Firstly, although Ministers, these must immediatel Ministers, these must immediately present themselves to Parliament for a vote of confidence, otherwise the country will be ruled by an arbitrary and despotic Government. Secondly, supposing for the sake of argument that the present unconstitutional Ministry prorogue Parliament, the Parliamentary session must be for six months at least according to the Constitution. In this case Parliament has been adjourned for one month and so only sat for five months. What is worse still, a part of the Budget has not been voted by Parliament which is against the express provisions of the Constitution."

PROVOCATION ACTION.

Turning to the future, Maitre Makram Omeid observed; "There is one point which is quite clear to me. Disturbances are in the interest of nobody either Egyptians, British or foreigners. The Wafd does not provoke disturbances but disturbances may arise upon a deliberately provocative action taken by the present Ministry. Already at Mansourah, Bilsen and other places serious incidents happened resulting in deaths and bloodshed. It already seems to me amazing that all this trouble should have been brought about when everything was quiet in Egypt under its Parliamentary Government. Besides both the British and Egyptian Governments declared that the door was open for a resumption of the negotations and I for one, who participated at these negotiations, can assure you that I believed thoroughly in preserving the open door and that an understanding is not only desirable but also possible. Why should this coup d'etat be taken at this very moment when Egypt, as represented by its Parliament was tendering its hand and in friendship to Great Britain? It is all entirely incomprehensible to me. All that I can imagine is that obscure influences have been at work to wreck the chances of a treaty with Great Britain. What to me is more important even than the treaty itself is the treaty spirit which has been created in Egypt by the patient endeavours of both sides, especially Mr. Henderson's sincere desire for an understanding with Egypt which was reciprocated by us. I afraid that this spirit will be in danger of destruction in an atmosphere of strife and suspicion."

WAFD LEADER'S NOTE.

The following is Nahas Pasha's reply to Sir Percy Lorraine:—

"Dear Sir Percy—In reply to the letter of Your Excellency dated July 17 in which you have communicated to me the Declaration made by the British Government in the House of Commons on July 16, I beg Your Excellency to communicate to Mr. Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the following:

The Egyptian nation is happy that the British Government is observing the attitude of strict neutrality announced by it from the beginning of the present constitutional crisis, and that it has declared that it does not intend to be employed as an instrument for an attack on the Egyptian Constitution nor will it contribute to modifying the electorate law.

Incontestably this is the best way to safeguard the good atmosphere in which the negotiation terminated, which good atmosphere you have jealously created and for the maintenance of which you have used great efforts.

The Egyptian nation which is by nature quiet and peace-loving and has also given a cordial welcome to foreigners being very solicitous for the security and welfare, profoundly deplores the sad events which have taken place against its will, events which were caused by the conduct of the Ministry in the present constitutional crisis, although the nation was only defending the Constitution against the Government which sought to enforce its authority on the nation.

The best way to avoid a repetition of such regrettable incidents, which accompany the accession to power of the enemies of the people is to have the constitution rendered inviolable, and its dispositions safeguarded. We wish zealously to defend our constitution within our right and we hope that the democracy will triumph over the absolute regime and that, in this manner the causes of such regrettable incident will disappear."

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SWADESHI BOOT POLISH.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When Swadeshi the cry of the day it is high time the people look into the nook and corner through which they unknowingly support foreign goods and more specially British goods.

The chokras and cobblers on the roadside who offer to polish boots, often use only British boot polish when we can get plenty of Swadeshi bootpolish, specially "Lotus Brand." The cost is not after all more than that of the foreign polish and as one who has been using it for the last about six months, I find it as good as any other make, if not better. This can be procured from the Bombay Swadeshi Stores.—Yours, etc.,

K. RAJAGOPALAN.

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

:o:

Afghan Consul Repudiates Allegations.

PEACE RULES OVER TROUBLED ZONES.

The following statement is issued to the Press by the Royal Arghan Consul General in India.

The "Bande Mataram" in its issue of the 21st August 1930 has published a detailed description about internal affairs of Afghanistan which is based on wrong and unfounded information, and it is deemed necessary to contradict the wrong publications made in "Bande Mataram."

A few days back the malcontents of Kordanan, under the instigation of some traitors in continuation of their previous muschiefs recommenced some trouble in that district and intended to attack upon Kabul. When King Nadir Shah and the Governmentof Afghanistan so this information, they suppressed the whole rebellion within 4 or 5 days, and the leaders were arrested and duly punished, and their houses, fortresses and villages were blown up and levelled to the ground.

Perfect peace and tranquility exist in the zone of trouble, now and the people are in full harmony with their Government.

After Kabul was conquered the financial condition of the country was weak. But by some practical schemes, and payment of revenues by the people the treasuries are now quite full. The proper administration of the Government has embettered the economic and financial condition of the country day by day.

I hope news about Afghanistan must first carefully be sifted and then published.

MR. LANSBURY ON DEMOCRACY.

:o:

The Man Who Put A "U." In Poplar.

The man who put the "u" in the middle of "poplar" This was the happy description of Mr. George Lansbury given by Lord Gorell in introducing him as the luncheon-hour speaker to the Teachers' Vacation Course.

"I have had no scholastic education," said Mr. Lansbury of himself, "all I can claim is that I have graduated very thoroughly in the school of experience. I have been in prison a couple of times. I have been in Parliament, and now for my sins, or those of other people, I am a member of his Majesty's Privy Council and a member of the Cabinet. It only shows how forbearing a race the British are."

Mr. Lansbury said that there was a great deal of discussion these days as to whether it was a good thing for persons like himself, coming from the sort of people he came from, to be in the seats of the mighty.

"There is a sort of feeling abroad to-day," he said, "that democracy is not functioning as well as those who advocated it thought it would. It is too early to judge whether democracy will succeed or not. Up to the present full-blooded democracy has never been tried out."

We were now trying a very wonderful experiment—that of giving all men and women the power to determine the destiny of the country. Believers in democracy could say, at any rate, that it was not the masses who had been responsible for the great preventable evils that had overtaken mankind. The masses had been responsible for the great very little to do with the diplomacy that led to the Great War. The masses were not responsible for the existence of poverty in the midst of abundance. Before condemning democracy we must wait till democracy had had a fair and square chance. It was quite certain that the masses could not make a worse mess of it than the ancients had made.

"There was one thing we had not yet learned", added Mr. Lansbury, "and that was how to occupy all the men and women in this country who had a right to be occupied. The tragedy of life was that there were multitudes of people in this country for whom society, in effect, said 'there is no room.'"

When he thought of all the waste places in our land and in other parts of the world, and of the fact that we acquiesced in the plea that it was impossible for the unemployed to work and earn their living, he prayed that the young people who came out of the schools would stand up and say that such a condition of things would have to end some how. If it meant smashing up all the Protection and Free Trade shibboleths, then let them be smashed up so long as they really got down to doing something to allow these people to earn their living.—"Manchester Guardian."

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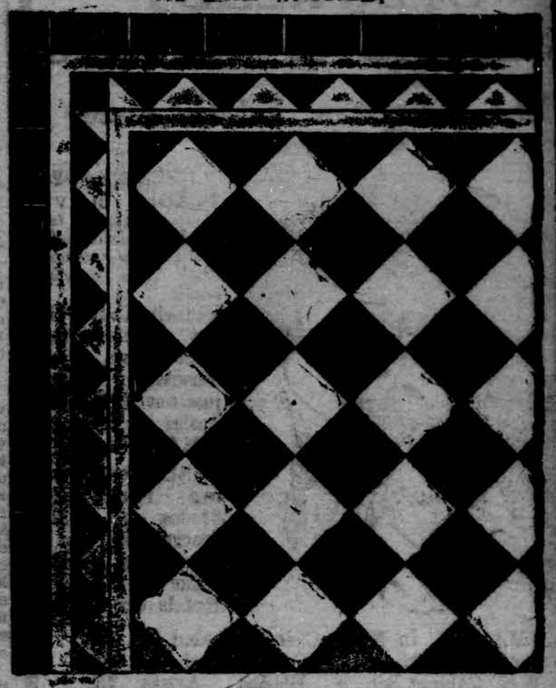

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(From Our Correspondent.)

MOSCOW, Aug. 3.

Mr. Bubnoff, the People's Commissary for Education in an interview with representatives of Foreign Press made the following statement about the introduction of compulsory and free education:—

"One of the fundamental principle by which Soviet Russia is directed in the construction of the cultural Society is to democratise the education to the maximum. We have done a great deal in this respect and we are proud to say that there is not a single country in the world at the present to compete with us in the region of High schools and scientific institutions.

TSAR'S LEGACY.

"From the Tsar's Government we herited nothing but poverty and illiteracy; millions of Russians were born and died without even being able to write or read their own mother-tongue. Russia forming one-sixth of the earth's surface was always lacking in training schools, medical and technical colleges. More than half the number of the school-age children were left to perish in the utter darkness of illiteracy. In 1914-15, i.e., before the world war only 45-50 per cent. children of school-age joined schools.

"The October Revolution of 1917 in U. S. S. R. gave a strong stimulus to the development of culture and literacy. The masses of Russia took into their own hands the task of cultural revolution and accomplished it with great enthusiasm; as a result of the activities of masses we see that Soviet Russia is being cultured and illiteracy is being conquered with such a speed as the world has never witnessed before.

SOME FIGURES.

"From the very first year of the October Revolution the net of primary schools was made to spread in every remote corner of U. S. S. R. The number of pupils in those schools reached 9,211,000 in 1920 against 7,236,000 in 1914-15. However, unfortunately further growth was hindered by the Civil War and the intervention of Foreign Governments in U. S. S. R. The result was the number of students in primary schools was reduced to the lamentable figure of 6,808,000 in 1922. After the victory of Red Army over the invaders the conditions in Russia began once more to improve and the number of students in the primary schools begin to grow. Thus in 1928-29, the year which is marked as the first year of the period of peaceful reconstruction of the Soviet Russia the figure reached 9,797,000. The growth was constant, and it reached 11,790,000 in 1929-30 or 92.6 per cent. of the school-age children against 45-50 per cent. in 1914-15.

"Above-mentioned figures are so promising that the Government of U. S. S. R. have found it necessary to make elementary education compulsory and free in 1930-31 instead of in 1934. Thus in the primary schools of U. S. S. R. no less than 14,064,000 students in 1930-31 and 16,000,000 in 1931-32 will be under education.

LOOK AT THIS AND THAT.

"Such tepmo, as has been illustrated above, is dictated by the rapid and unforeseen growth of the industry of our country", said Mr. Bubnoff and continued: "Every newly-erected factory, every new power-house now being built in U. S. S. R., every new collective and Soviet farm demands skilled and cultural men in tens of thousands. To carry out such a grandiose reform requires huge funds and we are trying our best to find them.

"In the present year for the primary education alone a sum of 400,000,000 rubles more than in 1929-30 is assigned. In other words, we spent in the present year 1,000,000,000 rubles while our approximate estimate for the following year is 2,900,000,000 rubles. It will not be out of place here to mention that the maximum expenditures of the Tsarist Government on the public education were 381,000,000 rubles only.

METAPHYSICAL RUBBISH.

"We are trying not only to increase the number of schools and school-children, but also to create a contingent of teachers and to improve their qualification. Our schools are founded on strictly scientific basis and are absolutely free from religious training, and other metaphysical rubbish.

"Our education is not only compulsory, but it is also free of any charge for the children of all those who reside on the territory of U. S. S. R. Besides Government undertakes to supply the students with stationery, text-books, hot breakfasts, transport expenses and other facilities. Before Revolution the cost of Government for maintaining one student at a primary school was 8 to 12 rubles while in 1928-29 it reached to 43 rubles, in 1929-30 52 rubles and estimated cost for per student in 1930-31 is 68 rubles.

ARMY OF TEACHERS.

"At present we have in our primary schools an army of 300,000 teachers; they are working not for the mere sake of salary, as is the case in capitalist countries, but they are whole-heartedly given up to build up a new Socialistic school.

"Our education is not limited to Russians alone as it was during the Tsardom, but it embraces all the nationalities in our Union. Our schools are run in 36 languages and there is a special printing house in Moscow called "Sentr-Izdat" for supplying the national minority's schools with text-books and other literature in their own languages. "Sentro-Izdat" printed in 1928 no less than 23 million printed sheets (one printed sheet is equal to approximately 40,000 letters) of text-books alone. Besides there are tens of special training colleges wherein thousands of teachers from national minorities are annually trained.

"We are quite aware", said Mr. Bubnoff in conclusion, "of the numberless difficulties which we have to face. Yet in carrying out the reforms in U. S. S. R., we are sure of victory, for it is guaranteed with the support of millions of workers and peasant masses."

BROACH OBSERVES HARTAL.

—:o:—

Parsis Join Congress.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Aug. 29.

The news about the arrest of Dr Ansari, the acting President of the Congress, and other members of the Working Committee spread like wied fire in the city. All the shops remained closed and the whole city observed a complete hartal. In the evening a huge procession started from the Congress house. The procession having gone through the whole city came at Sevashram, where it was converted into a meeting. The peculiar feature of the procession was this that several Parsis had joined the procession. Messrs. Dinkerrao Desai, Chhotalal Purani, and Najuklal Choksi addressed the meeting. Every speaker condemned the repression of the Government and exhorted the people to carry on the present struggle with redoubled vigour. Appeals to enlist their names as picketers were made and as a result several persons enlisted their names. One local Parsi medical practitioner addressed the meeting and declared that arrests of the leaders inspired him to join the Congress. He assured the audience to do his utmost for the freedom of the country. The name of the doctor is Mr. Manekshah M. Mehta.

BACK FROM JAIL.

Four liquor picketers who were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment were released from Sabarmati Jail yesterday. They will arrive here to-day at 5 p.m. Elaborate preparations are in progress to give a unique welcome to picketers.

"INDIAN TEA FIRMS."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I have noted with great interest the sound patriotic enquiry of "A Parsee Doctor" in your valuable paper of the 27th inst. under the above caption, and I am glad to be able to say that I am just trying to make arrangements, for placing in the Bombay market tea grown in my own estate, entirely Indian in all its aspects, under the name "All-Swadeshi Dasan's Tea," which was also advertised in the Swadeshi demonstration that took place in the city on Friday the 22nd inst. The tea has been highly commended by the Director of Industries, Madras, and was also awarded gold medal at the Madras Swadeshi Exhibition at the beginning of this month. I shall be in Bombay for a few days and shall be glad to answer enquiries from all interested.

It is to be hoped that the organizers of Swadeshi Bazars and exhibitions will not fail to take intercourt the above important differentiation raised by your esteemed correspondent in their plans.—Yours, etc.,

D. M. DEVASHAYAN.
Proprietor,
ALL SWADESHI DASAN'S TEA.
Address:—
C.M.S. Compound No. 2.
Proctor Road, Bombay. 4.

Dholera Satyagraha.

—:o:—

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

RANPUR, Aug. 29.

The students of the Dhandhuka high-school hoisted the national flag on the Birla high-school some days back, but the flag mysteriously disappeared. So the students of the high-school hoisted the flag once more.

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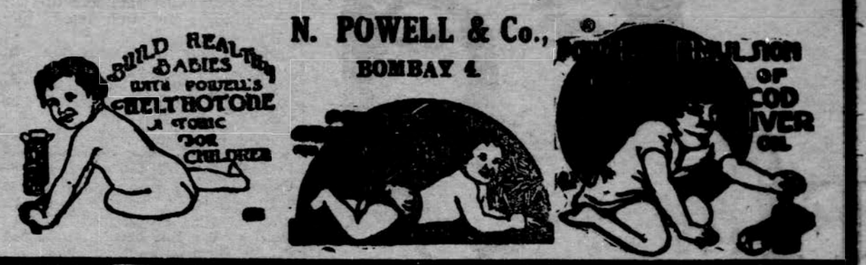

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

"JOURNEY'S END" AT EXCELSIOR.

Of all the stage plays (as distinct from musical comedy) that have been seen in India during the past ten years, none had so triumphant a career as "Journey's End." It was brought to this country by Mr. R. B. Salisbury a year ago when it was at the height of its fame in England, the continent of Europe and the United States, and jumped to immediate success in Bombay, Calcutta and many lesser cities. Consequently, its production as a talking film at the Excelsior Theatre during the coming week is an event of unusual importance, and it will be interesting to observe whether the film grips local audiences in so powerful a manner as did the stage play.

From the screen point of view the play is unusual for the fact that there is not a single woman in the cast.

"SLIGHTLY USED" AT THE EMPIRE.

Bearing the unusual title of "Slightly Used," a fine comedy will be seen at the Empire Theatre this week. It is the story of an elder sister whose father refuses to let her younger sister marry until she is "off the shelf" herself. To escape the nagging, she pretends marriage with an imaginary Major John Smith. All goes well until a newcomer arrive. with whom Cynthia falls in love. To get rid of the imaginary husband she causes reports of his death to be published, but unfortunately the unknown Major reads the news and comes post haste to investigate. Needless to add, he falls in love with his "wife"—and the picture fades out in the usual way.

It is a delightful play with the leading roles sustained by May McAvoy and Conrad Nagel, and with the addition of a couple more films, an excellent evening's entertainment is promised.

"WOMAN DISPUTED" AT THE EMPRESS.

Further thrilling episodes in the South Seas serial, "Isle of Sunken Gold," will be shown at the Edward Cinema during the coming week, and the audience is promised a succession of exciting adventures in which Anita Stewart and the Devil Ape of Bomo take leading parts. The Empress Cinema in Lamington Road will screen "A Woman Disputed," the film featuring Norma Talmadge and Gilbert Roland which has been seen at the Empire Theatre during the past week.

"MY QUEEN" AT MAJESTIC.

Baja-battoo in this film is playing a historic role. One has to see, to believe this little wonder of barely five summers doing stunts which are almost captivating.

Mr. Dhaibar does his work cleverly. And so does the beautiful Miss Kamladevi whose character as the queen is superb.

ARREST AT KATNI 305 TOTAL.

—:o:—

KATNI, Aug. 28.

Pandit Rudradatta Sharma a prominent Congress worker and Mohanlal Tramkar the captain of the volunteer corps were arrested yesterday while they were leading the procession taken out to mourn the death of Jankiprasadji in jail. They were forcibly put into lorry and taken away to the police station.

A SATYAGRAHI DIES IN JAIL.

On the 26th the rumour was afloat in the town that a satyagrahi Jankiprasad Kurmi had died in the Jubbulpore central jail of pmumonia. Pandit Pooranchand Sharma the Acting president of the local Congress Committee, therefore, went to Jubbulpore to ascertain the facts and returned in the evening.

Before his return police called the Secretary of the local Congress Committee and handed over a telegram which was sent by the Jubbulpore Congress Committee to the Local Congress Committee on the 25th. It reached Katni on the morning of the 26th, but the delivery was taken by the Police.

It seems that the police had grand procession was taken out with black flags. A maumoth condolence meeting was held in the evening under the presidentship of Pandit Pooranchand Sharma and resolutions were passed condoling the death of the volunteer.

A complete hartal was observed gone to Barwala Chhavni to arrest one volunteer named Keshavlal. On being told that the volunteer in question was not there, the police charged the volunteers with lathis and forcibly entered the premises. No arrest was made.

ARRESTS.

The volunteer Keshavlal was subsequently arrested from Dhandhuka. Three other voluntegrs from Dhandhuka were also taken under arrest. Sjt. Nanalal Manekchand, a local youth, was arrested at Ranpur.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

EASTERN AND WESTERN CULTURE.

Under the auspices of the Dattatraya (Jaoji) Building Ganeshotsav, Chikalwadi, Prof. Dharmanand Kousambi will deliver a public lecture on "Eastern and Western Culture" to-day (Monday) at p.m. (S. T.).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 3rd September at 6 p.m. (S. T.) A paper will be read on "The Role of Ritual in Life," by Dr. Jal Feeroze Bulsara, M.A., Ph.D.

Members and friends are invited to attend.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE....

A meeting of the Social Welfare Committee and those interested in the work will be held on Wednesday the 3rd instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) Vanar Sena Office, opposite Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

BOMBAY TEXTILE AND ENGINEERING ASSOCIATION.

The reading and discussion of the prize essay on "The Uplift of the Literate Staff employed in the Cotton Mills of India" will take place at a public meeting to be held to-day (Monday) 6-30 p.m. at the Framji Cawasji Institute Hall (Wellington Cinema), Dhobi Talao. Mr. Fakirji Barucha (Late Director of Industries Government of Bombay) will preside.

SARVAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

Thadhabai Atmaram Bapu Dalvize of the value of Rs. 35 is to awarded to the woman student of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin community who has obtained the highest number of marks in Esh at this year's School Leaving Certificate examination of the Bombay University. Applications from students, are, therefore, invited (through the Head Masters of the respective schools) giving their roll number and the marks obtained by them in English in the said examination and should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the S. V. Mandali at 264, Charni Road, Bombay before the 5th September when the award will be made.

FLAG SALUTATION".

The Hon. Secretary Akhil Bharatbhat Phery Sangh, requests the Prabhat Pheries to attend the "Flag Salutation" at Marwar Bazar, Motishaw Chawl, under auspices of the Marwadi Yuvabhat Phery Mandal at 6-30 the morning on Tuesday the 2nd September.

Silk badges presented to the Akhilbharat Prabhat Phery Sangh by the above Mandal will be distributed among the recognised Prabhat Pheries for the use of the Captains.

All cordially invited to attend between 5-30 a.m. to 8-30 a.m.

B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Mail and Express Trains.

The following time table came into force on the B. B. and C. I. Railway and from 1st September 1930:—

Arrivals at Colaba	H.	M.
Frontier Mail	8	35
Gujarat Mail	7	0
Kathiawar Mail	8	5
Bombay Punjab Express	6	15
Kathiawar Express	19	22
Departures from Colaba.		
Frontier Mail	13	0
Bombay Punjab Express	15	50
Gujarat Mail	20	45
Kathiawar Mail	21	5
Kathiawar Express	8	55
BALLARD PIER.		
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Home-bound passengers) arrives	8	45
On the following Duplicate Frontier Mail runs from Delhi arrives	9	15

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WADALA RAIDERS BACK FROM VISAPUR JAIL.

"Nothing Can Frighten Us After Our Jail Experience."

READY AGAIN TO TAKE THEIR PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

The first batch of 44 Satyagrahis who had taken part in Wadala Raid returned to Bombay from Visapur Jail on Sunday morning. Soon after alighting from the Victoria Terminus they marched straight to the Azad Maidan for the Flag Salutation ceremony. All of them looked much pulled down, but all same they were in high spirits and prepared again to take their part in the national struggle. The following statement is issued over their signatures.

We the following Satyagrahis from Bombay were released from Visapur Temporary Prison on Saturday and arrived in Bombay at 6-30 a.m. on Sunday. The party got in the train at Visapur at 9-15 on Saturday and alighted at Poona at 12-45. We proceeded in pairs strictly according to jail discipline with our joware breads in our hands, to Tilak statue at the market, and offered Vandan and prayes there. The news of our arrival reached the Congress organizers who sent representatives to lead us to Tilak Mandar (The Congress House). All of us took our bath and meals. Mr. Trivedi gave the idea of Visapur prison life at the meeting held at Tilak Mandar at 6-30 p.m. and after enjoying the heavenly songs from the girls we started at 9-30 p.m. for the Poona Station. We boarded the train for Bombay at 12-0 midnight and alighted at Victoria Terminus at 6-35.

As we had already heard of the Flag Salutation ceremony at Azad Maidan, we offered our morning prayer at Bhatia Baugh and proceeded for Flag Salutation. We had read that the lathi charge may be anticipated. But after the jail experience we had nothing can now frighten us.

BACK TO THE FRAY.

At 8-5 a.m. we started from the Azad Maidan and after having reception at the "C" Ward office, we reached the Congress House at 9-15 a.m.

We have again joined the Satyagraha activities as volunteers:—

1. Dolatroy Revashankar Trivedi,
2. Vishnoo Dattatraya Sahastrabudhe,
3. Laxmichand Chhotalal Shah,
4. Hemchand Kalyanji,
5. Vanmalidas Chunilal,
6. Bhagwat Dhirajlal,
7. Parmanand Nanji,
8. Hirji D. Daruwala,
9. Hariparsad Raghuram,
10. Narayan Kallappa,
11. Chimanlal L. Chokshi,
12. Ramji Khimji Thakkar,
13. Dattatraya Krishnaji,
14. Suraj Narayan Deonandan,
15. Bhanshankar Manchharam,
16. Mooljl Prabhoodas,
17. Ravishankar Ishwarlal,
18. Shamrao Balkrishna,
19. Shantilal Baboolal,
20. Gajanan Krishnaji,
21. Narbharam Harlivan,
22. Tribhovan Kunverji,
23. Bhavan Odhavji,
24. Harilal Laxmichand,
25. Varjivandas Jamnadas,
26. Bhogilal Dahyabhai,
27. Ramkrishna Shambha,
28. J. M. Rodrigues,
29. Vithaldas Girdhar,
30. Trikamdas Hanaraj,
31. Laxman Jagannath,
32. Naraudas Bhagwandas,
33. Amritlal Narottamdas,
34. Harilal Lohia,
35. Raghunath Shanker,
36. Shantilal Laxmishanker,
37. Gulabrai Pranshanker,
38. Vasantrai Kakoobhai,
39. Gordhandas N. Patel,
40. Vrajlal Amarshi,
41. Jamnadas Raghnath,
42. Gordhandas Jairam,
43. Shivcharan Ramdas,
44. Bachoo Chhagan.

Indian people for complete national independence. As a working class man, he was glad that the workers of Bombay were solidly behind the present nationalist movement.

FOLLOW GANDHI.

Mr. Sharma of the Punjab made a fervent appeal to the audience to follow the path chalked out for them by Mahatma Gandhi and called upon the workers to be perfectly non-violent in obedience to the dictates of the Congress. He emphasised to the workers the need for solidarity of their class union and he strongly believed that the working class people could help and strengthen the Congress far better through their respective Unions.

SUPPORT CONGRESS.

Mr. C. L. Khandalkar, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union, assured the Government and those Mill-owners who are defying the instructions of the Boycott Committee that, however bitter may be the suffering of the mill workers, as the result of the present acute unemployment problem due to the boycott of the mills dealing in foreign yarn, they would not give up their resolve to support the Congress. Mr. Khandalkar was convinced that the first task before the workers was to win freedom, so that ultimately the voice of the workers and peasants of India may rule supreme.

Sardar Awatrasingh of Amritsar appealed to the workers to give up everything that was British and to purchase only those goods which were made in India.

MUSLIM WORKERS SUPPORT CONGRESS

They Follow Gandhiji.

(Through B. P. C. C.)

As soon as the Special Parel Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee received the news of the arrest of the local Congress leaders on Saturday morning, it convened a mass meeting of mill workers of Parel on the Kamgar Maidan. Mr. Abdul Majid, Vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union, presiding. The audience consisted of a large number of Muslims and Sikhs. The Hindu mill workers also included a large number of U. P. Bhayas.

The Chairman in the course of his speech congratulated the arrested leaders and condemned the present repressive and provocative policy of the Government. He specially appealed to his Muslim co-religionists to follow the lead given by Dr. Ansari and Mr. Abul Kalam Azad by joining the Congress.

He warned the Government that it was following a mad policy in attempting to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the

Penalised For Flying The National Flag.

Tenants Of B. D. D. Chawls Asked To Vacate.

(Through B. P. C. C.)

The tenants of Naigaum Chawls belonging to the Development Department are in hot water, their only crime being the hoisting of the National Flag on their respective rooms. Yesterday (Sunday) three of them have been notified by the Manager of the Chawls under instructions, evidently from the Collector of Bombay, to vacate the rooms that are in their possession at the end of September.

No reason for this step on the part of the authorities is assigned in the notices issued to them. One of the tenants had gone early morning to the Azad Maidan to attend the Flag Salutation Ceremony when the chawl Pathan went to his room and stuck the notice on his door and gave explanation to his neighbours. It is reported, that the notice has been given as the tenant had hoisted the National Flag which is objected by the Collector of Bombay.

As a sequel to the notices issued to the three tenants, their respective neighbours to show their sympathy with them immediately hoisted flags on their rooms and have assured the Parel Office of the B. P. C. C. that they are determined to face all the consequences at the hands of the authorities. The tenants with the help of the B. P. C. C. Parel office have convened an urgent meeting of all the tenants of 52 chawls for to-night (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. on the maidan opposite Chawls Nos. 1 and 19 on plot A to protest against the action of the Manager in notifying the tenants to vacate their rooms without assigning any reason and to resolve to hoist the National Flag on each room of the chawls. In connection with the Flag issue it is interesting to note that barring six chawls which are in the occupation of sweepers all the other chawls have hoisted the National Flag on their main approaches.

Son Of A Loyalist For Bombay "War" Council.

YOUNG MUSLIM'S OFFER.

Pending the result of the trial of Mrs. Hansa Mehta and her colleagues no fresh appointments have yet been made to the "War Council." But it is reliably understood that the son of a well-known Muslim Citizen and wealthy merchant of Bombay with pro-Government sympathises has offered his services as vice-president of the "War Council."

DESH SEVIKA SANGH

Bombay, Aug. 31.

All Picketing Sevikas are expected to be punctual to-day (Monday) for the picketing as usual.

The Carding Machine is working and all the Sevikas are expected to be punctual for preparing the slivers. Those other women desirous of coming for preparing hand-slivers are welcome.

Pateti Swadeshi Bazar.

Extended To Sept. 4.

The Pateti Swadeshi Bazar held under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha opened to the public on Sunday and there was a big rush of visitors. The bazar is well patronized by Bombay and Ahmedabad Cotton Mills and consequently the purchaser is offered a good opportunity to select the best Swadeshi materials. Silk goods of quality are also in good stock at various stalls. Swadeshi stationery, hosiery, perfumery, soaps, and provision are also well represented. At the stall managed by the Navjivan Sangh can be witnessed the whole process of spinning on a Charkha.

The bazar will be kept open up to Thursday the 4th September beyond which date it cannot be extended. Mr. D. P. Sharma gave a programme of selected music in the evening which was much appreciated. The music programme is a fixed event for every evening at 6-30.

TO-DAY.

Bhainder Picket Jailed.

VIRAR Dist. Thana, Aug. 30.

Sjt. Laxmikant Trimbak Bhave a volunteer of Thana District Satyagraha Camp was tried before the Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan for picketing the liquor-shop at Bhayander and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine under Section 188 for defying Section 144.

ARRESTS OF WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

Virar Observes Hartal.

VIRAR, Aug. 31.

Sjt. Lakshmikant Trimbakh Bhave, a volunteer of Thana District Satyagraha camp, was tried before the Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan, for picketing the liquor shop at Bhayender and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

A public meeting was held on Friday under the auspices of the Thana District Satyagraha camp to congratulate the members of the A. I. C. C. Working Committee and the volunteers of the Camp on their arrests by the Government when Dr. D. G. Abhyanker presided and Mr. Govindrao Vartak, Mr. Lele, Mr. Shamrao Patil, Mr. Vinayak Narayan Babre and Mr Modgi addressed. Hartal was observed all over the town.—Free Press.

"NAVA YUGA" PRESS TO AUCTIONED TO-DAY.

SURAT, Aug. 31.

The "Navayuga" Press which has been forfeited and sealed will be auctioned by the Government on the 9th of September in the maidan opposite the Fort.—Free Press.

SUNDAY CRICKET.

Bombay Gym. Draw With G. I. P. Rly.

The Bombay Gymkhana were "at home" to the G. I. P. Rly. Athletic Club on Sunday. Batting first they ran up a total of 196 for 9 wickets, and had to thank McIntosh and McLead for a good stand. The railway replied with 98 for 6 wickets, Pereira and Elavia saving the side from disaster.

Whalley bowled well for the Gymkhana ably assisted by McIntosh.

Elavia did most damage for the Railway team with the ball.

The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—196 for 9 wickets, McIntosh (62 not out), McLeod 50. Elavia took 4 wickets for 55 runs.

G. I. P. RLY.—97 for 6 wickets. Pereira (36 not out), Whally 3 wickets for 15, McIntosh 2 wickets for 10.

The B. E. S. Old Boys defeated the Radio Club by 99 runs. B. E. S. Old Boyes 151 (Glover-Wright 82, D'Avoine 34). Bombay Radio Club 52.

INDIAN DELEGATE TO INTERNATIONAL ROAD CONGRESS.

Mr. B. A. Acharya Sails For Washington.

Mr. B. A. Acharya of the Bombay P. W. D. is sailing to-day (Monday) by S. S. "Cracovia" as a delegate to attend the Sixth International Road Congress to be held in Washington, America. He has a wide experience of road organisations in India and abroad and has the distinction of being the first Indian delegate to the Congress.

POLICE OFFICER OPENS FIRE.

(Continued from page 1.)

bulance Car by the Congress volunteers.

He added that he used to take part in the present movement and though he was wounded he was not afraid of it. As soon as he recovered he would continue to take part in the movement.

THE POLICE VERSION.

The police version of the disturbance in the mill area on Sunday is as follows:—

The City of Bombay Mill at the junction of Kalachowki and Reay Road was the only mill working in that locality, the others having been closed down, as the workers had taken an 'off' to celebrate the Flag Salutation Ceremony at the Azad Maidan in the morning.

Several 'prabhat pheries' of the workers halted near the mill and tried to persuade the workers inside to come out, but without success. Subsequently, at 11 a.m. about 3,000 workers came there and made a demonstration. Sergeant Perry and Sub-Inspector Savant with a small party of police constables who were stationed there were hemmed in from both sides by the mob who assumed a menacing attitude. On receiving information of the trouble, 7 officers with a batch of lathi-police were despatched to the spot from the Kalachowki Police Station. But before their arrival, the crowd became unruly, and Sub-Inspector Savant had to take shelter in the new 'Bawan Chawl' inhabited by workers near by. While in the chawl, Mr. Savant was pelted with stones and all sorts of missiles, and so he was compelled to open fire, giving three shots with his revolver.

In the meantime, a police party went there and rescued him.

The police reinforcements also dispersed the crowd near the mill with lathi charge.

FIVE POLICEMEN INJURED.

In addition to about 20 workers who were removed to Congress Hospital, five policemen have also received injuries and they were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

Later in the afternoon, 4 persons including two Congress volunteers were arrested on the charge of rioting and being members of an unlawful assembly.

The police version is contradicted by the workers who state that they were merely calling out their comrades in the mill to come out and had remained absolutely non-violent throughout. They were wantonly charged by the police who were kept ready there in anticipation of an emergency.

DUTT, SINGH AND JANG VERY WEAK.

Over A Month's Hunger-Strike.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS BHAGAT SINGH.

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

Information received from Multan Jail says the conditions of B. K. Dutt, Choudhury Sher Jang, and Sardar Jawala Singh who have been hunger-striking for more than a month are very precarious. All three have not been removed to hospital. The sister of Dutt has got a reply from the Superintendent of Multan Jail that no interview is possible with Dutt as long as he is on hunger-strike.

All of them are rapidly lossing weight.

Nothing is known about Bhagat Singh in Central Jail, Lahore. None of his relations had been so far allowed to see him.—Free Press.

Names Of Wounded In Congress Hospital

As a result of firing and lathi charge in the mill area on Sunday morning in all 21 persons were injured. They were all treated at the Congress Free Hospital. 13 of them were allowed to go after treatmen tbut the following eight have been detained as indoor patients. The first patient Dhondu Govind has received a bullet wound in the left thigh. The bullet has been extracted and he is now progressing satisfactorily. Following are the names of the indoor patients:—Dhondu Govind, Tanu Soma, Hari Dagdu, Shanker Kalu, Sambhu Sakharam, Pandoba Vithu, Shivram Yeshwant and Dwarkaprasad.

WORKERS MASS MEETING AT LALBAGH.

Ask For Congress Inquiry Into Police Firing.

Following the lathi charges and firing in the mill area on Sunday morning a huge meeting of the mill workers was held at the Lal Baug maidan at 8-30 p.m. to protest against the police excesses. Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, the president of the Girni Kamgar Union presided.

POLICE EXCESSES CONDEMNED.

Besides the president Mr. Kandalkar, Mr. Mahpankar and two other workers addressed the meeting. They condemned the police excesses saying that there was no reason whatsoever for the police to resort to lathi charges and especially to enter the chawls and belabour the workers there. The firing of revolver shots was entirely uncalled for. They appealed to the workers not to be deterred by such excesses but to prepare themselves for greater sacrifices and to carry on the struggle they had once started unflinchingly. They also appealed to the workers to take more active part in the activities of the Congress and to continue the struggle till they achieved their object.

A resolution condemning the police excesses on Sunday morning and requesting the B.P.C.C. to appoint a Committee to inquire into the incidents was unanimously passed.

WORKERS' MEETING AT GHORAPDEO.

There will be a public meeting at New Bawan Chawl, Por Bunder, Ghorapdeo, to protest against the police firing and lathi charge at the Chawl to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Sjt. Waman Kabadi will preside.

FIGHTING NEAR PESHAWAR.

Air Action Against Tribes Continues.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER HOLDS A JIRGA.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

Negotiations between friendly Mohmand clans and Upper Mohmand hostiles seem to be in danger of being wrecked by the personal jealousies of rival Maliks. Infantry and cavalry columns from Peshawar carried out a reconnaissance of Khajuri Plain on the 29th. Aerial reconnaissance over Bagh showed the usual Friday jirga of about two thousand persons.

The Deputy Commissioner of Kohat met a jirga of Sturi Khel Orakzai of Tirah. Their attitude was satisfactory. In view of the Kurram situation, the Frontier Constabulary Post at Thal has been reinforced. Hostiles opposite Kharlachi in Kurram are once more showing increased activity. Tribal concentrations east and north-east of Khost are increasing.

Air action has been renewed against Khani Khel Chamkannis who have not yet complied with the demands. The usual Friday meeting at the mosque outside Bannu City was marked by speeches alleged to be objectionable by three speakers, two of whom have been arrested.

(LATER.)

Intermittent firing occurred throughout the 29th from hostile posts half a mile within our border, in Kharlachi area. A hostile lashkar was seen at Chapri Post three miles west of Kharlachi, advancing eastwards at 18-30 hours. The Peiwar area is quiet. The Khostwal lashkar is still in Dunni area 7 miles south-west of Lakka Tigga. The Waziristan Shawal Lashkar has not moved.—A. P.

Jain Youths Picket Caste Dinner.

A feast was arranged by a section of the Jain community inspite of the vigorous protests and strong opposition of the youths of the community.

The elderly folks, "Shasan-Premis" and capitalists were bent upon having the caste-dinner on the forenoon, yesterday.

Owing to the influence of these people they managed to have a resolution passed by the community in favour of the feast, in spite of the opposition of youths.

In the afternoon they picketed the approaches to the place selected for the feast. They approached the guests and dissuaded them from going inside.

This enraged the elders of the community it is said that some youths were assaulted and hurt severely by the goondas.

Only a hundred persons, took part in the feast on account of picketing.

ARREST IN FORT.

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort area on Saturday:—

Rambhau Tukaram, Chelvaya, Kamlkar Gopal, Krishna Gopal, Himatlal Chaganlal and Anna Babu.

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ONE MORE TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS HOSPITAL.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji the well-known Parsi nationalist who has recently returned to India after a long stay in Paris paid a visit to the Congress Free Hospital on Sunday morning. He has entered the following remark in the visitors book of the hospital:—

"I was intensely struck with the marvellous organisation of this hospital and the self-sacrificing devotion and care of nurses, doctors and voluntary assistants who run this institution. It is a credit to any people to be able to show such results and as long as we can rely on the services of such devoted volunteers, men and women, our cause can never fail in spite of detractors."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1930.

RESCIND THE BAN.

—:o:—

The Director of Information with the Government of Bombay stated in a communique on Saturday: "It is now announced that the Government of Bombay consider that the flag salutation ceremony cannot be allowed to take place on the Esplanade Maidan within sight of and proximity to the Indian Infantry Regiments, but that, provided the ceremony does not contravene the terms of the order as far as exercising, drilling or moving in formation is concerned, it can be allowed to take place on that portion of the Maidan situated to the east of a line drawn from the junction of Waudby Road and Ravelin Street and the Esplanade Police Court." This announcement was followed by an order issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate later on Saturday evening prohibiting the "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from holding the flag ceremony "on Sunday Aug. 31, 1930 on that part of the Maidan which is to the west of the line" drawn for the promotion of "law and order" and, forsooth, in the public interest and for the preservation of public peace and tranquillity and safety and security by the Government of Bombay! The Magistrate gave his reason—"whereas it has been made to appear to me that if the flag salutation ceremony is held within sight of and close proximity to the Indian Infantry Regiments it is likely to lead to a breach of the peace and disturbance of public tranquillity". Go west, there is the dreadful possibility of disturbance of peace; travel east and perfect peace will reign—in the official mind.

It is a pity that officialdom does not realise how offensive these prohibitory orders are to Bombay's citizens who have displayed a remarkable and magnificent sense of discipline and orderliness in their public gatherings. Yesterday the flag salutation ceremony was held, without a single untoward incident, thousands and thousands of the citizens of Bombay surging up to the Maidan to pay homage to the National Flag, most orderly in their conduct, deeply appreciative of the fact that India's foremost national leader regards nonviolence and self-discipline as the sheet-anchor of his movement. We congratulate Mr. Healy, Bombay's Police Chief, on making the least possible display of his forces yesterday morning. The fact that the Government of Bombay did indicate a desire to conciliate popular feeling to some extent in their revised order is all to the good. But this belated wisdom is considerably shorn in the grace of its expression by the offensive reference to the apprehended "breach of the peace and disturbance of public tranquillity". In the first place Congress volunteers, as it happens, have never resorted to the Azad Maidan for exercising or drilling. If they do march up there for saluting the National Flag, why should this be regarded in official eyes as a phenomenon which must be kept away from the "sight" of Indian Infantry Regiments? Are these volunteers in the cause of nonviolence, men—and women—whose principle is cheerfully to suffer "lathi" blows volunteers of the type raised by Lord Carson in the notorious "rebellion" against Constituted Authority which he attempted during the Irish struggle? What prevents the Government of Bombay, except their foolish insistence on prestige and their readiness, perhaps, to conciliate the die-hard section amongst the Security Services, from seeing the light of reason and allowing on the Azad Maidan full scope to the public of Bombay for its peaceful activities? It is their duty to remove the unwarranted ban. We notice that Sir Reginald Spence, a leader of the non-official European community in Bombay, observed in an interview to a contemporary in this connection: "Any Government in power must govern. When the Congress comes to power it will also enforce its authority in the same way as the Government do to-day". We are confident it will not exercise it "in the same way". The Congress ideal is to achieve truly democratic self-government in India through peaceful means and any popular administration, removable by popular vote, will not dare issue such foolish bans and outrage public opinion.

PENETRATING ANALYSIS.

—:o:—

Analysing the Indian political situation Mr. Richard B. Gregg writes in the New York "Nation," that "the Gandhi-Congress party excels all other Indian groups in initiative, courage, energy, enthusiasm, greatness of purpose, strategy, determination, methods and effective numbers." That the Congress is supreme and paramount is a fact acknowledged by every one, even by the Government. For as Mr. Gregg points out, the very declaration of the Viceroy to fight it "with all our strength" is a tribute to its power. Mr. Gregg, further guaged with equal accuracy the working of the official mind when he said: "The Viceroy and Government apparently hope that this party will surrender before October." Events during the last five or six weeks amply bear Mr. Gregg out. The Congress was to be broken. The campaign to do so progressively increased in intensity as the end of the time drew near until at last—realising presumably that time was short while the Congress showed no signs of weakening power—the great offensive against the Working Committee was taken by the Delhi administration and was followed by the Governments of other provinces. It is evident that one of the main objects was and still is, to reserve as far as possible the Round Table Conference for the Simon Scheme. This could be done only by removing the Congress out of the way. For, in that event, the Indian side will, in the main, comprise, as Mr. Gregg rightly says, of "a group of cat's paws and beggars" who "will present only factional and incomplete proposals, and the British can easily play on their mutual jealousies so as to prevent the formation of a solid Indian front at the Conference." Officialdom is, therefore, doing its very best to finish the Congress.

Officialdom, however, claims it has justification for its attitude. It is a question, however unfair, of self-preservation, in its present state of unbridled authority over India. This is clear from the significant fact that when India challenged with one voice that, to quote Mr. C. T. Paul, "the idea of a Dominion constitution was entirely and deliberately absent from the mind of the (Simon) Commission," there never was an unambiguous and straight forward response as to whether the Round Table Conference was being called to grant what the Simon Commission had deliberately omitted to do. Official reticence on this vital point clearly proves the underlying motive. But it is difficult to congratulate the non-Congress Indian groups on the determination with which they propose blindly to rush into the trap of the Conference. We are not speaking of groups like those of the communalists who have deliberately flouted and betrayed both their community and their country by entering into an unholy alliance with the bureaucracy. But we wonder whether those who have always acknowledged the representative position of the Congress correctly realise the significance of the events of the last few weeks. If they have, we wonder still more, how they could possibly fail to regard the challenge to the Congress as, in reality, a challenge to Indian aspirations.

INJURIOUS TO NATIONAL INTEREST.

—:o:—

All sane-minded Indians will condemn wholeheartedly the recrudescence in Bengal of terrorist activity. The misguided persons who imagine that by the use of the revolver and the bomb they will win their country's freedom do not realise, in their despair, what serious harm they are doing to the political advance of the land they claim to love. Already, we regret to note, a British police official in Bengal has lost his life and another is lying in a critical condition. The cult of violence is the cult of despair, and one can only hope that the powerful influence of Mahatmaji's teaching and the fact that the vast majority of his countymen follow him in making non-violence the sheet-anchor of their political programme will help in eliminating rapidly the cult of violence from this unhappy land. India does not want to go down in history as a nation that resorted to murder for securing her freedom. The other way, the moral and noble path of non-violence, is open before her. The Congress, under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, has elected to travel along this path and it will not be swayed from it either by Government's repression or by terrorist activity. Capital will of course, be made by those who desire to deny India freedom, of the sporadic outbursts of such activity, by making an effort to connect it with Congress "agitation." But such efforts to vilify the Congress stand self-condemned. Is there, however, any hope that Government will soon realise that millions of India's sons are determined to adhere to the doctrine of non-violence and seek an honourable understanding with the Congress leaders, calling of the policy of repression and creating an atmosphere in which the terrorist will find it impossible to operate?

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS IN KAIRA JAILS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—As a rule women picketers of liquor shops are arrested freely in Anand, Kaira, Mehemadabad and other places in Kaira District. In this respect there is no chivalry shown to women satyagrahis here, as in other districts of Gujarat and Bombay city. Be that as it may, but there should be sufficient and human accommodation in under-trial jails befitting their sex. The period of under-trial prison life even for women extends at present from one to three weeks ordinarily and during this period adequate bathing and sanitary arrangement is not provided for these under-trial satyagrahi ladies. There is no regular covered bathroom for them nor separate privy arrangements in these lock-ups. Even in the District Jail at Kheda where all prisoners undergoing imprisonment for one month or under are detained, there is no such bathing arrangement nor separately for answering nature's calls.

There seems to be no reason why their trial should extend to such long periods as one to three weeks, especially when none of them offer any defence. Their trial is usually a few minutes' work and surely the Magistrate may be chivalrous enough to the extent of disposing of their cases within a couple of days or so after the arrest. If the Kheda Collector is anxious to treat the women picketers on the same level as men picketers, as he seems to be, he should make proper arrangements for accommodating the former in a way befitting their sex. He should also instruct his subordinate Magistrates to dispose of their cases with greatest possible despatch so as to keep them under-trial as little as possible. Moreover, detention in a small jail like Kheda for periods of about a month or so for women political prisoners, where there are no women warders or Matrons, is not a desirable thing and they should be transferred to Sabarmati jail, even if the period of imprisonment is less than a month. Surely this is not asking differential treatment for women politicals, but only giving them their due, which at present is denied to them.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR.

August 30.

"PATETI"

—:o:—

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That irrepressible person J. K. N. seems to believe that by repeating unabashedly a proved untruth, one can make unwary people believe black to be white! In the issue of "The Chronicle" of Wednesday last he has once more fallen foul of the sacred Avestan literature and the justly renowned Magi of the old. He is afflicted with a dangerous form of Magiphobia. You will remember that last year he tried to hoodwink your readers by falsely alleging that different non-Parsi savants spoke in depreciation of the sacred Avesta and of the world-renowned Magi. I then quoted the opinions of those very savants whom he had the audacity falsely to name as his authority in favour of his impious ideas and showed that he was actually uttering an untruth.

Now he has turned tables against those distinguished orientalists and utters a contemptible slander against them by falsely alleging that the sacred avesta literature and particularly the Farvadin Yasht and the farverdegan days ceremonies are "exalted by kindly and lavishly paid non-Parsis." This I say is an abominable lie.

For the present, I stop here and will take the earliest opportunity to write on the beauties of the Farvardin Yesht and of the Farvardegan ceremonies. I trust you will in fairness give the same prominent place to this letter as that given to the one to which this is a rejoinder and thus prove that you do not share the impious ideas of this person and it is not your intention to injure the cherished feelings of a great community whose noble ideas inculcated by their religion, have made this city really great and also raised the status of their fellow citizens.—Yours etc.

M. P. MADAN.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF INDIAN PROBLEM.

—:o:—

MAHATMA GANDHI IN THE LIGHT OF HISTORICAL ANALOGY.

(BY HOWARD E. MILLER.)

II

A similar contrast existed during the times of the great Tiberius. Christ himself was of the soil (the village life) and Jerusalem was like an ulcer filled with the hypocrisy of evil-doers. Never once throughout his life did he reveal anything but open hostility to city life. It was entirely alien to him and he comprehended not its spirit. Here ideals do not exist but blood-iron wills! What Christ fought for was the coinciding of ideals with actualities within the organisation of a religious body. And Mahatma Gandhi's entire campaign and struggle have been flavoured with the same appetizer—only his field of labours was confined within the organisation of Government. But therein lies the entire difference. A religious body which claims superiority of ideas must of necessity practise them! But Government makes no such claim! It is not a bureaucracy of spirited saints—but living men whose inner "will to power" is a tremendous tempter and whose sole morale is "thou shalt."

PENALTY OF REVOLT.

Mahatma Gandhi had entirely misunderstood the spirit of "actuality" in practical politics when he toasted the British Empire at the law dinner given at Madras. And all those who brayed their ever-ready thoughtless "yes" understood it no better! "I discovered that one of the ideas with which I have fallen in love, is that every subject of the British Empire has the freest scope possible for his energies and honour and whatever he thinks is due to his conscience. I think that this is true of the British Empire, as it is not true of any other Government." No Government has yet set up such an ideal and if a few idealogues eager for office, sway the thoughtless populace by such sentimental abstract notions of human rights and justice—it is most certain they never carry them to practical realisation. They are merely catchwords and banquets are full of all such idle talk! "One may have the freedom to develop unconditionally—except being conditioned by one's talk and activity against the Government!" is a truism which time and sentiment have not wiped away. Do anything you like but do not reveal a spirit of anarchy!

Your hostility might be justified—the logic of your arguments sound in principle and meaning—your spirit of noble and courageous self-sacrifice toward community life-open to nothing but the highest esteem and praise—all this counts for naught against the powers and legitimate rights of a governing body when once it has proclaimed you "Anathema." Was not Trotsky—that indefatigable worker after the ideals of Russion revolution—exiled because he differed from his opponent as to the workings of the Soviet economy? And if this is the crowning reward meted out to a servant, whose life was that of toil and noble self-sacrifice, in the only nation on earth where men conceive themselves as "brothers" what then can one expect in a nation where an alien people rule? Thus we can understand why Mahatma Gandhi—the pure unadulterated being of the soil and village life, to whom the materialism of world cities must forever be alien—has paid the exacting penalty for revolting against a system of Government which did not coincide with his idealism and thirst after justice!

AGAINST THE CITIES.

In several paragraphs previous to this I spoke of the hostility between city and country life. This needs a good deal of enunciation before comprehending its inner significance. Although Mahatma Gandhi received his Western education in London—the spirit of the city was both hostile and alien. Such must all truly religious types find it! Why have cities down through the ages been branded with stigmas of shame? Why did the prophets cry out against "Rome," whom they called "the whore of Babylon," against Antioch, "the anti-Christ," against Ninevan and Solon and why is it to-day that Paris, New York and other world cities are spoken with spiritual disdain? What usually happens when a country type visits a strange and indifferent city? Immediately disillusionment sets in—a hatred for the things it cannot absorb, for those things its nature cannot understand—and a longing to return to the life of the soil. In one of my plays, I have revealed this condition in all its

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on August 27.

MR. P. R. LELE.

—:o:—

BRIEF SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Born of poor parents in the Ratnagiri District near Viziadurg, Mr. P. R. Lele, the Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee who was arrested on Saturday, had an uphill tack to face in life at every step. He obtained his school education at Baroda where he keenly listened to the interesting conversations that took place between his uncle and a well-known scholar of that time. This gave him in his boyhood a preparatory knowledge of the burning questions, political as well as economic, of the day in India and also of the people who were considered leaders in those days. Endowed with a keen intelligence and powerful memory Mr. Lele did not find it difficult to enter College and carry on his studies at the Wilson College where he obtained his B. A. degree. It was at this time that Mr. A. V. Thakkar began to take interest in young Mr. Lele. For some time he stayed with Mr. Thakkar from whom he got his devotion to the cause of untouchables. Mr. Lele took the degree of LL.B in 1915, and after working as a teacher for some time for Advocate's Examination. But he did not take up Sanad owing to the Non-Cooperation movement of 1920-21. He, therefore took to journalistic work and since that time the signature "P. R. Lele" has become familiar in the "Bombay Chronicle." Mr. Lele found full scope for his journalistic abilities when he worked as Joint-Editor of the "Liberator" with late Swami Shraddhanand who had started that weekly with the sole purpose of helping the cause of untouchables. It was only four days before Swamiji's death that he left the charge of this journal owing to unavoidable family necessity. After this Mr. Lele joined the Gurukal at Shuklatirth as a professor of Philosophy where he was a popular figure owing to his sympathy for the students and the untouchables of that place.

Though always keeping poor health owing to his frail body, Mr. Lele has shown tremendous funds of energy at the call of duty in the service of the Motherland. His businesslike ways and organising capacity at the Congress House were of much help to our popular President of the B. P. C. Mrs. Hansa Mehta and the successful continuation of the boycott movement owes much to these two leaders.

ATTACK ON MR. MONTAGU

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. G. N. Andrews in his speech at Calcutta Branch of the European Association in India, advocates the substitution of the Morley-Minto reforms of 1909 in place of the Montagu reforms by the repeal of the Government of India Act 1919.

Proceeding, Mr. Andrews criticizes Mr. Montagu as a person who came out here and deliberately created a blind revolutionary spirit and racial hatred, with which we have to contend to-day and unwarrantly asserting that Mr. Montagu has no nationality and, therefore, it was impossible for him to conceive what is meant by patriotism and Empire.

What Mr. Andrews aims at when he says that Mr. Montagu has no nationality is quite apparent. In a round about way, he as much asserts that a Jew, for this what Mr. Montagu is, has no nationality and, therefore, from his viewpoint the logical deduction that a Jew cannot be capable of patriotism It shows how rash Mr. Andrews has shown himself to be in expressing such sentiments. The memories of the late war cannot be blotted out, for to go back to it would be to remember that Jew fought against Jew, brother against brother, and father against son. Why and what for? Clearly the answer is for the country and nation for which he gave his life, as a true and loyal subject. To argue, therefore, that a Jew has no nationality shows blind ignorance on the part of any person making such an uncalled for assertion.

I can only say that the Montagu reforms were the inevitable outcome of post-war causes and the result of the veil of political ignorance being lifted up from India's eyes. To show, therefore, a lack of appreciation of the Montagu reforms, which found a passage through Parliament is to show the absence of the desire for the future progress of India, to which all eyes are turned with anxiety.—Yours, etc.,

O. D. EZRA.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Just Complaint.

We publish elsewhere the message sent on August 4 to an American newspaper by the United Press agency in London. It makes the just complaint that "censorship, voluntary and involuntary, keeps the world from getting an exact picture of what is happening in India." But part of the truth has somehow managed to leak out, particularly in the American newspapers that have had the imaginative insight to gather news regarding the "stirring events" in India, by sending out to this country their own special correspondents. These gentlemen have to battle against the "smoke screen of official interference". It is good that the American public should realise from their complaints how British officials in India enjoy "wide powers of censorship, enabling them to delete words and passages from dispatches or to revise despatches altogether." The reference lies in the cable to the wide powers taken by Government under the Press Ordinance will also open American eyes to the officials methods employed in India to cripple the Indian Nationalist Press

Whose Is The Fault?

Influential American, British and German newspapers have recently emphasized the remarkably non-violent nature of the "Gandhi movement" in India. The "urgence of national aspiration in this country to which Mr. Lloyd George referred in his last speech in the Commons regarding Indian affairs, is expressing itself, with very few exceptions, in a peaceful manner. But this peaceful struggle raises in bigoted Tory minds like that of the "Saturday Review", visions of a "repetition of the Indian mutiny" and the Journal warns the MacDonald Government, accusing them of a policy of drift", that such a "repetition" will be "a high price to pay for the privilege of Gandhi's peace at the Round Table Conference." The British Die-hards conveniently ignore the fact that in Indian national movement, based on the twin foundations of non-violence and truth, there can be no question of a "mutiny" like the 1857 type. The most potent weapon of the movement is the economic boycott. But whose the fault if the MacDonald Government are "drifting" Is the policy of drift not largely colored by the incessant bullying and browbeating of the Tory and liberal Imperialists?

A Warning.

On Friday last Mr. Khalawala, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case against Sergeant Flood of the Bombay City Police, who was accused by the complainant Mr. Shende, an advocate, of having caught him by the neck and pushed him down ten steps of the Esplanade Police Court on July 17." The Magistrate found the accused guilty on both charges, that of assault and of doing an act endangering life, and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 40. In his judgment he characterised the defence evidence as "unbelievable". His remarks on the evidence tendered by two police officers Deputy Inspector McCarthy and Sergeant Dent, are parsimoniously scathing and we hope departmental notice will be taken of their performance. Sergeant Flood has got out of the legal consequences of his conduct lightly, but case should be a warning to officers that bad manners, offensive language and disrespect towards members of the legal profession and towards the public only make their own work difficult and create prejudice against them but are also likely to land them into a law court, a position which is detrimental to the prestige of the guardians of "law and order".

Cold Comfort.

The letter which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has sent to the Labour candidate for the Brombye-lection cannot be said to contain words of cheer and encouragement. If the letter was read at meeting of class' meetings whom the Labour Party's nominee addressed, must have been cold comfort for the audience to learn that a Labour premier could only assure them that unemployment in Britain had not, if not worse and ask them to seek consolation from the unsatisfactory fact that "there is a collapse in world trade and consequent fall in prices." The Indian policy of the Labour Government which has made its due contribution the stiffening of the boycott of British goods in this country is largely responsible for the acute unemployment in British textile industry. The working class voters of Britain must take those who they have put into politicalwer severely to task for their vacillation which is ruining Britain her principal market. A free India, a contented India would be glad to deal with Britain articles which she cannot produce herself but British self-complacency does not realise this clearly enough.

"BRUTAL HIGHHANDEDNESS AND ILLEGAL EXCESSES."

Grave Allegations Against Amritsar Police.

BAR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

LAHORE, August 30.

We place on record that strongest inflammatory speeches of extremist Congressmen or revolutionaries could not produce so much feeling of resentment as these brutal highanded and illegal excesses committed by the Police on the night of the 18th instant, and the least the authorities could do in their own interests is to punish severely and promptly all those officials responsible and adequately compensate the convictions."

Thus concludes the Report of the Amritsar Bar Enquiry Committee consisting of Messrs. Sadiq Hussan, M.L.C., Dunichand, Advocate, and two others appointed to enquire into the Police excesses at Amritsar on the 18th night this month.

The Committee found that after dispersing the public meeting at Gurukamahal, the Police divided itself into four batches, and each batch, under the leadership of one European, marched through the city beating indiscriminately peaceful citizens.—Free Press.

POLICE FIRE ON PRABHAT FERI: ONE MAN DIES.

Villages Charged With Lathis And Flags Taken Away.

AHMEDABAD, August 31.

A telephone message from Ahmedabad states that on the night of 29th instant a police sub-Inspector and 75 policemen arrived at Ore village situated near Anand in Kaira district. On the 30th instant they stopped one "Prabhat Pherry" party on the road and charged them with lathies. Over 120 persons are reported to have been injured.

POLICE FIRES.

The Sub-Inspector and the constables then went round to several of the adjoining houses and shops in the village and took away their National Flags after charging them with lathies. Further the police is reported to have opened fire on the processionists as a result of which one young man died.

On hearing the news Sjt. Amritlal Thakkar left Anand with Medical adviser to Ore village.—Free Press.

R. C. HIGH SCHOOL BOYCOTT!

(From Our Own Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 30.

All the five students of the R. C. High School arrested in connection with the hoisting of the National Flag and the consequent lathi charge have been released. The students of the same school have in a meeting held last evening decided not to attend the school and peacefully to picket standing at the gates of the school from to-day morning. A list is being prepared of those students that intend to have the School signature being taken in regular form of every student. About a hundred out of 350 students of the school have it is reported signed the "pledge" to boycott the school. Picketing went on to-day as it took place yesterday. Students are persuading their companions not to go to school. About sixty students attended the School yesterday and the same number also attended to-day. It is possible that the School may be vacated totally as there are many private schools managed on fair lines with competent staffs but the trouble about the time being in the middle of the term is a great one. People keenly await the result.

Girls' High School Picketed.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 30.

The picketing near the Government Girls' High School went on as usual with the result that only a few Christian and other girls attended.

The trouble it will be recalled has arisen on account of the dismissal of five girls and rustication of other six on account of their having taken part in the hoisting and saluting of National Flag, in Government School compound.

Hunger Strike Abandoned.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 30.

Mr. Vishnuprasad and others who had been arrested during the celebration of the "Congress Week" and who are charged with having committed an offence in connection with Salt Act had gone on hunger-strike on account of their case being unnecessarily postponed from time to time under police instructions. They were persuaded by Sjt. Hariprasad and they have been prevailed upon to take food.

No Selling Of Foreign Cloth.

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 31.

The retail cloth merchants also unanimously agreed not to sell foreign cloth for one month till Amas Vaidya. Therefore picketing is suspended and Mr. Ranchhoddas Gandhi, President of Satyagrah Samiti left for Mahuva.

MILITARY COMMANDER AND CHIEF OF C. I. D. VISIT SURAT.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee.

SURAT, Aug. 30.

The chief of the C. I. D. Mir Shilidy some days back visited this district and had a long conversation with his colleagues and subordinate officers. On the 28th instant the military Commander of the Presidency also came to Surat on a short vist.

A KAIRA VOLUNTEER

—:o:—

Allegations Against Police

NADIAD, Aug. 30.

Yesterday Mr. Gajanand, who was picketing liquor shop, was dragged away by the police on the way to Kaira, but he was released late at night. It is alleged that pins were driven into his body. To-day he is not able to move about and is vomitting.—Free Press.

Panvel "Dictator" Jailed.

—:o:—

PANVEL, Aug. 30.

Sjt. Govilkar, President "Dictator," Panvel Congress Committee, was convicted and sentenced to one month simple and fifty rupees fine, and Mr. Apte of Bombay Organiser of Prabhat Feries was sentenced to eight months' rigorous.

Sjt. Prabhakar Keshav Gupte is appointed "Dictator". A large procession was organised to give the leaders a send off.—Free Press.

NAVJIVAN PRESS TO BE AUCTIONED.

The Navavug Press which has been forfeited and sealed will be auctioned by Government on the 9th of September in the maidan opposite the fort.

NATIONAL FLAG REMOVED BY POLICE.

—:o:—

From Christ Church College.

CAWNPORE, Aug. 30.

The national flag hoisted over the Christ Church College hostel has been removed by the Police. —Free Press.

Fracas At Ahmedabad.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 31.

A scuffle took place last evening near Bordi Mill when sticks and "dharias" were freely used. It appears that at about 6 p.m. when it was time for the closing of the mills, the son of a butcher was assaulted in the quarters of the untouchables following some dispute. The Mahomedans mill-workers who were passing by, ntervened to rescue the boy but they were also assaulted and injured seriously. Many mill-workers then gathered on the spot. There was a fracas but the police arrived and arrested several persons and restored quiet. The two Mahomedans who were seriously injured have been sent to the hospital.—A. P.

BENGALI HOUSE RAIDED

—:o:—

Petty Magistrate's Revenge

VIZAGAPATAM, Aug. 30.

As a sequel to the hartal on the 4th instant, 16 students were charged and produced before the Sub-Magistrate on the 23rd instant.

About eight hundred students attended the Court. The Sub-Magistrate has posted the case to be taken in Veduruvada, an out-of-the-way village, on the 25th instant.

BENGALI'S HOUSE RAIDED.

A house occupied by Bengali students was raided on the 28th instant by the police in connection with a bomb explosion in Calcutta.

The police seized some papers, books, etc., and locked them in a room and sealed it. Amritlal Das-Gupta and Bhattacharjee, two students of the M.B.B.S. Class and D. P. Chakravarty, another Bengali youth, were taken to the Police Station. After their statements were recorded they were let off.—Free Press.

AKOLA LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

Severe Sentences Given.

AKOLA, August 30.

Among the recent convictions are Messrs. Mahadeorao Dattar and Trimbakrao Pathak of Basim along with their batches getting 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Uttamrao Deshmuk of Hiwarkhad is sentenced to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. Mr. Waman Rao Patil of Wadegaon is sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500.

Messrs. Popatlal and Vithulji Mall of Hirarkhed got 1 year's rigorous imprisonment each. Messrs. Bhimrao Deshmukh and Duryodhan Singh of the National School, Akola are sentenced to 1 year while Messrs. Onkarappa and Shankerrappa Kale of Allegaon, Sadashiarao Chincholker of Wadegaon and Sheoname of Saraswati Mandir are sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment each.

Two Paras volunteers got three months' rigorous imprisonment each. Mr. Nagardas of Mana and his batch of three also got 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The Charangaon batch and Wadegaon batch of Allegaon centre are sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each, while the Digras, Pimperdoli and Allegaon batches are sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each, respectively.—Free Press.

FOURTH DICTATOR OF C. P. JAILED.

—:o:—

(Through Provincial Congress Committee).

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 29.

Mr. D. K. Mehta the fourth Dictator of the C. P. War Council was arrested at Damoh at 7-30 p.m. on 28th instant while starting for Jubbulpore, under Section 117 I. P. C. No warrant was shown to him.

He was brought to Jubbulpore and lodged in the Central Jail.

10,000 FARMERS IN CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

(Through Congress Committee.)

MALKAPUR, August 30.

Under the presidentship of Sjt. Sawbhagyawati Pramilatai Oka of Akola a big conference of agriculturists was held at Dalalu yesterday night. Over 10,000 farmers attended the conference. Resolutions urging 'Boycott of foreign cloth" 'Total Prohibition' 'Joining mass forest satyagraha' and 'No Tax Campaign' were unanimously passed. A potter who helped police at the time of Japtl apologised to the public in the open conference and hence social Boycott against him was removed.

It is said that mass Forest Satyagraha will be soon launched.

SOLDIERS' BRUTUL ATTACK

—:o:—

On Vice-Marshal Diet.

PELSUDSKI DISSOLVERS LEGISLATURES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Warsaw.—Band of men alleged to be soldiers brutally attacked and thrashed Dombski, Vice-Marshal of the Diet and leader of the Radical Peasant Party, at his house. While the official press ignores incident, Opposition newspapers allege that it was due to Pilsudski's statement mentioned in the message of 27th August.

The President has signed decree dissolving the Diet and Senate from to-day and ordering elections for new Diet and Senate in November. The decree is accompanied by a message in which the President declares that he is unable to improve laws of the Republic by means of present Diet.—Reuter.

NASIK WAR COUNCIL PRESIDENT AND SECRY. JAILED

—:o:—

NASIK, Aug. 30.

Sjts. Deshabakta Bhagappa and Mahajan, President and Secretary of the War Council respectively were tried before Mr. V. M. Kulkarni, City Magistrate under section 17 (2) of Criminal Law Amendment Act. Both were convicted yesterday. Mr. Bhagappa was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, Mr. Mahajan has been awarded three months' rigorous imprisonment. The former is to be placed in B class while the latter in C class.

ACHARYA RAY'S ADDRESS.

Acharya P. C. Ray addressed a crowded meeting yesterday evening.—Free Press.

Dr. Sapre Gets 6 Months' S. I.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR DT. August 29.

Judgment was announced against Dr. P. G. Sapre, 'dictator' of the local committee who was found guilty under section 107, I.P.C. He is sentenced to six months' and will be placed in class 'B'. Hartal was observed in the city and a protest meeting was held.

Kashmir's Cabinet Of Administration.

—:o:—

During the absence of Maharaja of Kashmir the administration of the State will be in the hands of a Cabinet comprised of the following Ministers:

Major-General Rai Bahadur Janaksinghji Bahadur.

Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield

Mr. P. K. Wattal.

Thakur Kartarsinghji.

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Cheaply Not Europe

There is no country in the world better endowed by nature with means for material prosperity than INDIA is and yet there is no country in the world more poverty-stricken. We look on helplessly while other countries enrich themselves at our expense.

Take the instance of SOAP. No European country has such facilities for making high-class toilet soaps cheaply as India has. Soap is made either from animal fats or vegetable oils. Animal fats are largely used in Europe for edible purposes and their supplies are so limited that fish oils are used as butter substitutes after a chemical treatment called Hodrogenation. Oil seeds are imported into Europe at heavy cost from India and other countries. The price of good animal fats and vegetable oils being thus very high, many European soap makers are using in the manufacture of soap such loathsome materials as SLAUGHTER HOUSE OFFAL, (see Gadd's Book on soap making) fats from DEAD COWS and PIGS and greases recovered by boiling down animal matter obtained from STREET SWEEPING (See "Scientific American" of December, 1926, page 439).

To the high cost of European soaps should be added the high profits of the makers. The prices are further loaded by the freight and middleman's charges and further yet by the import duty. THUS FOREIGN SOAPS WHEN CHEAP, CANNOT BUT BE VERY BAD.

Oil seeds suitable for making high-class toilet soaps are produced largely in India Godrej's Indian made Vegetable Toilet Soaps are all guaranteed free from animal fats. THE HIGHER QUALITIES, THAT IS NO S. 1 and 2, ARE BETTER THAN ALL IMPORTED SOAPS by reason of the presence of extract of benzoine (which gives them their chocolate colour), oil of nutmegs and such other substances as are known to have a beneficial effect on the skin. GODREJ'S CHEAPEST SOAPS ARE EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SOAPS. They are perfectly pure and free from uncombined alkali.

In the "Times of India" of 2nd November, 1928, it is said that skin diseases are increasing alarmingly in India and it is owing to the use of cheap foreign soaps.

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

THIRD SECURITY FROM 'KESARI'

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 30.

Thursday and Friday were observed as hartals in the city in honour of the imprisonment of the members of the Congress Working Committee, of Mr. H. V. Tulpule and thirdly in memory of Mr. Ahmedbhai Tamboli, a nationalist Mahomedan merchant, who had passed away. Even the schools were closed on Thursday and the students took out a procession of their own to close down all the schools that were going on. It is said that the New English School authorities have taken some drastic action against some students who helped in the hartal and that they have cancelled freeships granted to them. Inquiries are being made in this matter by the authorities of the Youth League and it is hoped that the matter will be set right. A meeting of the N. E. School students was held yesterday evening in the Tilak Mandir when a committee of seven students was formed to manage all the activities of the students of that school. Similar committees for other schools are also to be appointed, so that there will not be any disturbance of peace in schools, nor any breaking of school-windows, etc.

ORDINANCE DAY.

Friday was the Ordinance Day of the "British Misrule" Week. A huge procession in honour of the Working Committee was paraded through the streets and a public meeting was held in front of the Shaniwar Wada under the presidentship of Dr. G. S. Palsule. Speeches on the incarceration of the Working Committee members were delivered by Mr. B. M. Gupte, Mr. K. N. Phadke and others. To-day is the Bread Day and mighty preparations are being made for its programme including a villagers' procession. Street-corner lectures are being daily delivered and they attract a larger and larger number of people.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA.

The Swadeshi propaganda conducted by the Youth League seems to have told on the authorities. It is learnt that after the visit of the volunteers to certain villages, the local police warned the villagers against harbouring the volunteers or purchasing articles from them. The volunteers are resolved to carry on their work as there can be no objection to selling Swadeshi articles to the villagers or to giving them lectures on Swadeshi.

SECURITY FROM "KESARI."

On Thursday the "Kesari" had to pay a security of Rs. 1,000 under the Press Ordinance. This is the third security taken from the "Kesari-Mahratta" Institution. The first was taken from publisher of the "Mahratta," Mr. D. V. Divekar. The second was taken from the keeper of "Kesari" press, Mr. D. V. Vidwansh and the third has been taken from the publisher of the "Kesari," Mr. N. C. Kelkar. These three deposits amount to Rs. 5,500. When from the Press itself a security was taken, two separate securities from the two papers printed at that self-same press, need not have been taken. And it is known that Mr. D. V. Divekar had written to the District Magistrate regarding this double injustice. But the Magistrate is said to have replied that such double securities had to be taken 'in bad cases'!

BHANDARKAR INSTITUTE ANNIVERSARY.

The fifth anniversary of the Bhandarkar Research Institute was celebrated in the hall of the institute on Thursday last under the presidentship of Sir B. N. Mitra. A good many prominent citizens were present. Professor Breleur of the Bonn University delivered a learned speech on "Dharma Shastra and comparative jurisprudence'. Congratulatory messages were received from H. E. the Governor of Bombay, the Home Member, the Chief of Ichalkaranji, the Hon. Mr. Pradhan and others. Dr. Belwalkar, Secretary, submitted the annual report and pointed out that the Institute aided research and study in all religious and not only Hindu religion and Sanskrit language. He also said that the Institute was in need of financial help from the generous rich. After the speech of Prof. Breleur the President paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar whom he described as the second only of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. In the end of Principal Rawlinson and Dr. Sukhtankar thanked the guests and the president and after the distribution of the 'pan-supari', this sweet ceremony was over.

Mr. N. G. Gore and Mr. R. K. Khadilkar were interviewed in Yeraoda jail by their relatives. They are now in the B class and both seemed to be fairly improving in health. Mr. Khadilkar was in hospital for a week as he suffered from dysentery. The B class prisoners are given no paper except the Weekly "Times" which is as good as useless as it is full only of pictures. The "Vividha Vritta" or the weekly "Dnyan Prakash" must be given to them.

Mr. Navare of Bombay, the leader of the Satyagraha at Sangamner, is said to be classed as a C class prisoner, though he is a University Graduate and though the trying Magistrate also had recommended him for the B class. Mr. Ramkrishna Jajir of Sholapur is said to be heavily loaded with grinding work.

The "Dnyan Prakash" has condemned, in a special editorial, the action of the Government in jailing men like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. V. J. Patel. It says that that step will make the position of Indian politics still more anxious.

A re-marriage took place on the 25th last between Dr. S. G. Paranjpe and Krishnabai Joshi at the house of Dr. D. D. Karve. Dr. Paranjpe is a Civil Surgeon in Berar and Mrs. Joshi is a teacher in Sangli Girls' School.

Mr. V. R. Ghaisas has been sentenced by the District Magistrate to 3 months' R.I. and fine of Rs. 150 for distributing a pamphlet styled "Satyagraha Warta."

Mr. Ahmedbhai Tamboli, a nationalist Mahomedan merchant, passed away in the morning of the 27th August. He was influential in the Heay Market and took prominent part in the political work of the City. The betel leaves merchant closed their shops in honour of the dead.

A theft was committed in the house of a gold merchant in Shukrawar Peth when ornaments worth about Rs. 1,200 were stolen away on the 22nd of August.

Very bad news about Pandit Motilal Nehru's health spread persistently in the city to-day and yesterday. Inquiries from Bombay contradicted all the ugly rumours. As the Hindu superstition has it, such news may help in giving a further longer lease of life!!

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VOLUNTEERS FLOGGED AGAIN.

—:o:—

Six To Twenty Stripes Given

NAGPUR, Aug. 30.

The breaking of the forest laws in accordance with the civil disobedience movement is reported from Pauni, Umari, Sukali, Chicholi, Agargaon and several other places. For civil disobedience at Chanda, four volunteers have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and twelve volunteers, to flogging, ranging from six stripes to twenty each.—A. P.

Dhond Prize Distribution.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

The Bhimthadi Education Society, Dhond, celebrated its tenth anniversary, and the Society's Central English School held its Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony here. The functions commenced with prayers, and welcome songs.

Shet Chunial Manikchand Surnot, presided.

Mr. D. G. Shalu gave a brief account of the Society's work during 1929-30 and appealed to the audience to help the Society.

The Head Master of the School, Mr. P. T. Joshi, described in detail, the nature of the work done by the staff in the School and appealed to the parents and guardians, for sympathetic co-operation and active help. The great needs of the School, are special rooms for "Drawing," "Science," "The School Libary," and for Indian Gymnasium.

After the reading of the Head Master's report, prizes to the pupils were distributed by Shet Chunilal Manekchand. In his speech, the president, after referring to the selfless work of the managers of the Society, advised the pupils.

A number of donations were then announced.

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MADHAV BAG, Near C.P. Tank.
ENTRANCE FEE ANNA 1.

PRINCE DIRECT RELATIONS WITH CROWN.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

different persons. But when Indian India is politically separated from British India and when in matters of common concern the Viceroy attempt to bring pressure on British India, conflict of interests is bound to arise and the discharge of these two functions by one and the same person would be most embarrassing.

In all conscience this is undoubtedly a reorientation and a reversal of the process of a real federation in which the Indian States are expected to occupy an integral part and in which Indian India and British India are to be politically and economically united. The recommendations of the Simon Report have, therefore, caused utter disappointment.

To us it plainly appears that this fiction is invented solely to deprive the future Government of British India of the authority of Paramount Power over the Indian States, to preserve intact all the privileges, perquisites, emoluments and pleasures of life which are enjoyed by the provincial satraps and Viceroys and by the diplomatic service called the political department. The Indian Princes, especially of the Non-intervention group, have shown there willingness for this change obviously from selfish motives. Sir William Barton, a shrewd political officer has described these motives in a trenchant manner. "That the next stage in the political evolution of India should inspire them (princes) with anxieties is hardly surprising. They are not prepared to place their destinies in the hands of the political intelligentsia of India despite their protestations of faith in Indian democracy which some of the more prominent chiefs have made from time to time. The Indian politicians envisage some form of federation in which the Indian States would be subordinated to a federal Government. The scheme of this kind might involve the sacrifice of individuality of many Indian States and the loss of their cherished privileges." In spite of the protestations of the Commission for the federal ideal, to us, it appears that the theory of direct relations is supported to bring about a complete cleavage between British India and Indian States and the establishment of two rival Governments in British India and Indian India. The irresponsible military Government controlling Indian India would overshadow the Government in British India composed of ministers responsible to the central legislature.

REACTIONARY CHANGE.

The fourth proposition is equally unsound and fallacious. The Report observes: "Even at present however the foreign and political portfolio of the Government of India is always held by the Viceroy himself." This is not a correct statement of fact. The word Viceroy is not recognised in the constitution. It was loosely used because it occurred once in the warrant of appointment of Lord Canning and because on all social and ceremonial occasions the Governor-General is looked upon as a representative of the King Emperor. But so far as the composition of the Government of India is concerned it is the Governor-General and not the Viceroy who holds the portfolio of the foreign and political department. No doubt this Governor General is personally in charge of these departments and with him the Political Secretary is associated. It is however open to the Governor-General to place a case of a political character before the Council. There is thus the chance of important political cases relating to the Indian States coming before the Executive Council of the Governor-General if the Governor-General is not prepared to shoulder the responsibility single-handed. It does not require much wisdom to appreciate that a Council Government is undoubtedly better than one man rule.

TRANSFER OF PARAMOUNTCY.

The fifth proposition is most dangerous for the growth of any Dominion Government in British India. It suggests that the authority of Paramountcy should be transferred from the future Government of India to the Viceroy controlling Indian India. But the result of this devolution would stultify any government of the future functioning in British India.

The suggestion of divesting the Central Indian Government of this right of paramountcy over the Indian States would not only seriously impair the efficiency of the Central Government in British India but would prove highly detrimental to the princes and people alike in the Indian States. This suggestion is most mischievous and suicidal to the growth and development of any Swaraj constitution in India. This arrangement would create two rival governments saturated with all the evils of the worst diarchy.

PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER.

The sixth proposition is also untenable. Although the Viceroy is the president of the chamber of princes, so long as the office of viceroy is not recognised in the constitution and since the Royal proclamation inaugurating the chamber of princes Dated 8th Feb. 1928 was addressed by His Imperial Majesty to "His excellency Viceroy and Governor General." The statement of the Commission that the Viceroy in this connection is the representative of the British Crown rather than the head of the Indian Government is unwarranted. It is merely an attempt to put an interpretation suitable to the new fiction of direct relations with the Crown.

Similarly the seventh proposition that the Viceroy retaining the portfolio of the foreign and political department in his own hands represents to the Indian States the suzerainty of the King Emperor while at the same time he is in relation to British India the head of the Government has no proof to support the same. This distinction is not sanctioned by the condition, which is in working in British India under the authority of Parliament. If the scheme proposed by the Simon Report is accepted by Parliament then this difference would arise and shall have to be recognised. Until this, it is purely an opinion unsupported by constitutional authority.

COUNCIL FOR GREATER INDIA.

The eighth proposition would never be acceptable to British India. Reading between the lines it is apparent that the principal inspiration for making several of the recommendations detailed above bearing on Indian States comes from the Butler Report and the "exparte" evidence recorded by that Committee in camera, theory of direct relations to the Crown, the theory that the Viceroy and not the Governor-General should be treated as the agent of the Crown, the theory that the Central Government of the future should not be entrusted with the powers of paramountcy over the Indian States-all these have been sedulously advanced by a group of princes who are bossing the show of the Chamber of Princes at the present time.

When the States are politically separated from British India we fail to see what incentive there would be for British India to seek the co-operation of the Indian States in matters of common concern. The Commission has frankly admitted as regards economic unity, "That while the Central Government was autocratic the possibilities of divergent interests might be more easily avoided. But with the advent of a measure of popular control at the centre one-fifth of the people of India is potentially in economic subordination to the remainder." If this is the condition of to-day and as the future constitution is bound to be more democratic and more subject to popular control, this economic subordination is bound to increase rather than diminish.

CARDINAL PRINCIPLE IGNORED.

It is further to be noted that in matters of common concern for which the Council for Greater India is suggested policies pursued by the British Indian Government are prejudicially affecting the people of the Indian States. It was therefore expected that the representation on this Council would be extented to the people of the Indian States. But the Report suggests that the representatives should be chosen by the governing organ of each State.

ARMY PROPOSAL.

The ninth proposition is also not at all borne out by any cogent reasons. The duty of protecting the princes from external and internal aggression has till now vested not in the British Crown but in the agents of the Crown. The treaties which contain this guarantee were concluded by the agents of the Crown, namely the East India Company and the Government of India. The Imperial Government has never discharged this duty nor has it ever interfered with the exercise of this duty. This duty has been performed to the entire satisfaction of the States by the Government of India. So far as the States are concerned there is not the slightest justification to urge that the control and direction of the Indian army should rest in the hands of agents of the Imperial Government. The object of this astounding sugestion apparently seems to be to divest the future government of the power of defence and thus to cripple it and make it thoroughly incapable of bearing the weight of real self-Government.

INDIAN STATE FORCES.

The Indian Princes also can hardly expect to occupy any honourable position under the future federation if the control of the army is not to vest in this federation. The Indian Princes have now the Indian forces of their own. But in view of the recommendations about the Central Government made in the Report it is impossible to expect that any scope for initiative, direction and control would ever be left into their hands. Their forces also would be virtually under British command and they will be summoned and utilised for most unimportant subsidary and auxiliary purposes of the Imperial army. Would such a prospect be ever conducive to the self-respect and patriotism of these Indian States?

EFFECT ON BRITISH INDIA.

To my mind their effect on British India would be very disastrous.

(1) India would be divided into two parts Indian India and British India, each under different Paramount authority.

(2) There is a desire not to leave this result to mere chance but legal and constitutional ways have been suggested to effect the dismemberment of Indian India from British India.

(3) The proposal to divest the future Dominion Government of the right of Paramountcy over the Indian States will seriously impair the efficiency of the future Government and it would be utterly stultified in practice.

(4) The proposal to keep Indian India under a Viceroy unconnected constitutionally with the future Government, with the sole command of the Imperial army, with six hundred tiny despots zealously trying to uphold autocratic rule would make Indian India another Ulster, a thorn in the side of the future government.

(5 There is an attempt to force an economic Subordination on British India under the dominating authority of the Viceroy who is created a military dictator.

(6) The future government deprived of the control over the army can hardly attain Dominion Status in the near future. The Government of British India would be the civil custodian of peace and order subject to the bureaucratic dictation of the security services.

(7) The army proposals would result in the inauguration of the subsidiary system of old and would bring about a complete demoralisation both of the Government and the people of British India.

(8) The whole scheme of the Simon Report makes it thoroughly impossible for federal union to materialise even in the distant future.

FUTURE SWARAJ.

I think however it is necessary for me to say a few words about our immediate demands. It is no doubt true, that the vision of a Federal united India is seen in the mystic twilight of distant future. It will take long time before this goal is reached. It is necessary to remember that this is not a new ideal but one which was adumbrated in the Montford Report. The Simon Report does not carry us substantially a whit further with all its protestations to the country. The federation of India for matters of common concern is within the range of practical politics and can be easily achieved without any difficulty. But a most insuperable difficulty lies in the way of political union with British India. Till now under an undivided Paramount Power the union of both these parts was well secured. If this "status quo" continues this union can safely continue even if the Government in British India becomes responsible to the people. If further the convention is established that interference should not take place were the Government in states approximates to the British Indian standard no necessity of interference would ever arise. No legal or constitutional difficulty is likely to come in the way. It is the obstinacy and the obduracy of the autocratic princes alone which may stifle the hopes of a real dominion.

RULE OF LAW.

Many people, even the foremost rulers, are under some misapprehension about what is meant by rule of law. As Dr. Anson has put it very clearly, "Rule of Law is a branch of public law and means and includes rights which the State asserts to itself against the citizens and the rights which it permits to be exercised against itself." Thus understood, rule of law means absence of royal lawlessness, absence of discretionary power and equality in the eye of law of every one. It includes the right to personal freedom, right to freedom of discussion, right to freedom of conscience, the right of public meeting, absence of "Zapardastism," remedies against official highhandedness, use of martial law subject to constitutional restrictions, control over collection and expenditure of public revenue, association with Government, power of legislation and responsibility of the executive to the people. The efficiency and the enlightenment of any State would be judged in proportion to the enjoyment of these rights by the people of that State. They are perfectly compatible with constitutional monarchy. The Indian Princes in season and out of season are talking of their loyalty to their overlord. Are they however prepared to emulate the gracious example of His Majesty for whom they profess overflowing loyalty and deep attachment. His Majesty is the King of England and is the constitutional ruler of that country.

The great difficulty however is how to induce the rulers to adopt responsible form of government in their states. This can be secured by pressure from without and from whithin. The pressure from without is to come from the Paramount Power. The Paramount Power is extremely reluctant to do this. There is a school of thought of British Indians who are opposed to invoking the aid of Paramount Power for the redress of our wrongs. But they forget that it is one of the constitutional means. It is not mendicancy but our birth-right. If the Paramount Power would not interfere on any account in the affairs of any State in these days of political consciousness and self-determination, the oppressed people of a State resorting to their birth-rights of rebellion and revolution will set matters right in no time.

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AN AMERICAN VIEW OF INDIAN PROBLEM.

(Continued From Page 6.)

vivid realism. One of the characters—Sonia—a prostitute of the city muck and fifth wearies of her existence and cries out against the grim forces of fate:

"It was the satanic daemon
embodied in the great stone
Colossus which lured me away
Ivan—
Here spoke the theme of laughter—
Gaiety—forgetfulness!
Here one could dance, love, hate
like the flight of a bird at will—
listlessly!
But why has it betrayed me Ivan?
Why does its inner daemonic soul
present the appearance of a
beneficial goddess?

Another character—Ivan—symbolical of the pure spirit of the open countryside, who never once could reconcile himself with the cold harsh materialism of city life, stands by the window of the small attic room and in almost dramatic moment, gazes into the heart of the stone civilization reading her secret:

"O mighty deamon—
Thou who exterminates in mocking jest—
Created, moulded and formed—
Who coldly passes by the
Heart-throbs of thy million
slaves,
Who daily with their toil have
Reared Thy mighty fortresses of
stone.
Why does Thou stand—haughty
and proud—
Thou artificial tomb of hell!
Why dost Thou not vanish
With the morning mists!

Thus forever must this eternal hostility of city and country life manifest itself through the spokesmen whom nature and destiny have reared.

A TRIBUTE.

Mahatma Gandhi must be considered a type. He is a visionist attempting to bring abstract justice and truth into a world of fact—but his world abides not here—and after he is laid to rest, when "rolling time has made its round or two as before" the same truths, dressed up in different rags, the same ideas, shall be the war cry of other heroic types—but they shall succumb even as their progenitors to life powers which have a better understanding of actualities!

"Our case is strong, our means purest, and God is with us." Let born statesmen, practical material politicians, dreamers and idealists, ethical philosophers and theologians—no matter what the difference in political outlook be—at last show reverence and bow their heads to that inner voice which spoke through the broken body of a tireless patriot whose love for country and right as he conceived it to be, shall henceforth be sung and narrated to generations yet to come. Not as an American, but as a citizen of the world—I pay earnest tribute to his martyrdom I hold him to my breast and shall champion him against the world if needs be!

(Concluded.)

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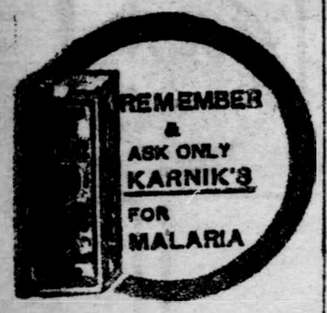

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What the People Say

NATIONAL FLAG AND CORPORATION.

—:o:—

Mr. Hirji Behedin's Reply.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I have read your leader under the heading "Disgraceful" published in your issue of the 23rd instant, together with letters from various correspondents published in your issues from time to time on the above subject.

I trust you will now in fairness to me extend to me the courtesy of your columns to place certain facts before you and the public which seem to have been either unknown or are ignored resulting in unnecessary misunderstanding.

You will recollect that Mr. Shivdas Champsey had given notice to move a similar resolution in the June Agenda of the Corporation. It was felt that there was bound to be a controversy and even some opposition to the said resolution from certain quarters on some grounds or another, and some Corporators including myself prevailed upon Mr. Champsey to have his resolution adjourned for about three months with the object that such an important resolution and such a delicate matter should not suffer any defeat, much less be even a matter of controversy in an important and premier body like the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which is constituted of members of various communities, capitalists, nominated and European members. Mr. Champsey guaged the position and was prepared to wait, particularly as he was assured of a substantial support when the said resolution was again to be brought on. He absented himself on the day the resolution was to be moved and it was dropped. It was completent form it to again bring on the resolution which it was expected he would do as arranged.

It was, therefore, a matter of no small surprise to many of us when the resolution again appeared in the agenda of the very next month the August agenda. Mr. Champsey was approached and he explained that certain friends of his had come down upon him for having allowed the resolution to be dropped and asked him to bring on the same immediately. If Mr. Champsey had explained to them the real position as it stood in the Corporation and pointed out the arrangement arrived at, I do not think they would have pressed him to bring on the same as he did. I personally saw Mr. Champsey and explained to him the position again and informed him that his hopes of getting a majority will never prove correct. I also explained to him that those who would not support now would be and appear to be willing to do so a little later and rather than have such an important and delicate matter defeated or be made a subject of controversy, it should be adjourned for about three months. I also reminded him of the arrangement.

I, thereafter made an appeal through the Press, explaining the real position and why I felt that the matter should be adjourned for about three months.

The resolution was to be brought on last Thursday. On Wednesday evening I received a telephone message from Mr. Champsey to see him at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chambers in connection with the resolution of the National Flag at the Corporation. This was followed by a telephone message from Mr. Tairsee. I immediately went to see them. In addition to Mr. Champsey and Mr. Tairsee, Mr. Homi Mody and Mr. Behram Karanjia were present. There was considerable discussion and Mr. Champsey saw the force of the contentions raised and felt that he had not kept the arrangement. It was, thereafter arranged that Mr. Champsey should move the resolution and I should move the adjournment and Mr. Champsey was not to press his resolution. Mr. Champsey approved of this arrangement which was, however, made by Mr. Champsey subject to the approval of Mrs. Hansa Mehta, President of the War Council and some local leading Congressmen whom he wished to consult. It was, therefore, arranged that I should accompany Mr. Champsey on Thursday morning to Mrs. Hansa Mehta and place before her the position in the Corporation. Mr. Champsey agreed to call at my place at about 9 a.m. to take me to Mrs. Hansa Mehta. I waited till 12 noon, but Mr. Champsey neither called on me nor informed me anything. I phoned to Mrs. Hansa Mehta and enquired into the matter. She said this was a matter between Mr. Champsey and the Corporation and that Mr. Champsey had not consulted the War Council before moving the resolution. She, however, stated that she personally felt that unless Mr. Champsey was assured that there will be a majority in his favour in the Corporation, he ought not to have made this haste but in any event the War Council or herself could do nothing in the matter. Mr. Champsey then phoned to me at about 1 p.m. informing me that it was not necessary to go to Mrs. Hansa Mehta as his other friends did not approve of the arrangement made yesterday.

In the circumstances I felt it my duty to move the adjournment rather than allow such an important resolution to be defeated in the Corporation of which there was every likelihood as the matters then stood, and particularly when many who were not willing to support it at that juncture were prepared to do so a few months hence. One of the considerations for this was no doubt the peace parleys..

The facts speak for themselves. My only object in moving the adjournment was to save the resolution from being defeated in the Corporation Flag and more particularly as there was likelihood of a good support some months thereafter. I also felt that Mr. Champsey was unable to act as he himself really felt or abide by arrangements made. His extreme and often ephemeral enthusiasm to move the resolution outweighed the appreciation of the realities of the situation.

I need hardly say that I yield to none in my desire to have a Flag of our own, and I made it clear at the time of moving the adjournment in the Corporation.

I now leave it to you and the public to judge for the facts before them who was right and who was wrong. Of course to those who say—let the resolution be moved and let it be lost—I respectfully say, I do not agree for discretion is the better part of valour.—Yours, etc.,

ERACHSHAW R. HIRJIBEHHEDIN
Alexandra House, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, Aug. 28.

LAKSHMI AND VISHNU MILLS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This is in reply to the "query" which appeared in your issue of the 25th instant.

"A Swadeshist" under a heading of "Query" has expressed a desire to know first-hand information regarding the origin of yarn used in the Lakshmi and Vishnu Mills of Sholapur.

Although I am not interested in any way in these mills; yet, I have had the privilege of being conversant with all the inside working of both these mills, and hence I am in a position to challenge any one proving foreign yarn being used in these mills. These mills have never in the past used foreign yarn, nor are they using now. All the yarn is made in the mills, out of purely Indian cotton, purchased from a purely Indian agency. The entire staff is Indian, excepting the Manager, who also is the paid servant of the Company. About 80 per cent. or even more capital is Indian, and all the investors or the shareholders have been getting benefit very consistently for years together, as a result of the mill's economic working.

It is true that some interested wire-pullers are doing the work of instigation the boycott of these mills without considering even for a minute the loss they may inflict on the 7,000 actual workers of these two mills, and their at least 14,000 dependents, not to speak of the investors and the shareholders, if the mills are eventualy hit. This is how we cut each other's throat impulsively.—Yours, etc.,

HARI RAGHUNATH HUNDEKARI.
Sholapur, Nani Peth, 32.

SPECIFIC FOR SNAKE BITES.

—:o:—

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read an article headed "free treatment of Snake-Bites," in the issue of your widely circulated paper, of Aug. 21st. I beg to draw your attention to the following:—

Dr. L. K. Verma, of Jetpur, Kathiawar, has prepared specifies for snake bites, from non-poisonous vegetable drugs, which can be used without any medical aid, even by laymen. These have shown most brilliant results, even in cases, where the respiration was interfered with, and prostration and unconsciousness had rapidly set in.

Recently a Koli named Manga Dulabha, aged about 32, of Deshver village if the Gandevi Taluka, was bitten by a big poisonous snake, which resulted in unconsciousness. The patient was in a very precarious condition, but he was saved from the jaws of death by Dr. Verma's specifies.

I pray that your humanitarian readers may kindly correspond direct with Dr. L. K. Verma, Jetpur, Kathiawar, for detailed information on the subject and thereby may be able to save the lives of snake-bitten patients and to earn a multitude of blessings.—Yours etc.,

A READER.

Junagad, Aug. 26.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNERS AND BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Pundit Madan Mohan Maviya had honoured this city lately with a couple of visits and he was also good enough to meet once the millowners here, when he appealed to them not to buy anything British in the running of their industry, if it is to deserve to be called really national. He properly advised them to boycott everything British in purchasing coal, cotton, stores and machinery. He said impressively that when all others were doing so much of sacrifice in diverse forms, the Mill Agents had now this good opportunity to serve their motherland by helping the national cause thereby, if more they could not do.

Some mill agents explained to him their difficulties, saying that mostly there being British machinery already installed in their mills, they had necessarily to buy spare parts and accessories from the same makers, or else they had to suffer loss by way of lesser productions if they used these locally made or supplied by Continental makers, which did not fit in well to their present machinery. In reply Punditji is said to have expressed his opinion that, in spite of those difficulties, and others if any, they should not buy anything British and reminded them that whatever sacrifice they gave by way of possible losses, in the manner as explained by them, was nothing as compared with what others, who could much less afford, were giving these days everywhere in the country only in order to achieve their desired goal viz. political and economic freedom; and when that is secured times would surely be changed, as day follows night, when all would permanently reap benefit thereof.

Malaviyaji spoke in his usual inimitable language saying that now was the time, when no true Indian should think of his difficulties to be above those of his countrymen as a whole and, therefore, all should unite in a complete boycott of British goods at any cost and each one should do it in his own sphere of activity in the best possible manner, continuing the same till the object was gained. Boycott would surely bring the Britishers to their senses and that is the only most effective weapon in our hands if we wield it properly.

It is now sincerely hoped that all millowners would act up to the advice of this pious and illustrious son of the soil and stiffen the boycott of British goods to the extent that not a single order is hereafter placed at any price with any British firms or for any articles of British manufacture. If, however, there comes to light any defaulters in this respect, despite this noble and necessary advice, they should be publicly taken to task in a befitting manner by the Boycott Committees everywhere.—Yours, etc.,

F. G.

Ahmedabad, Aug. 27.

INDIANISE SWADESHI BANKS.

—:o:—

A Call To Directors.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you for publishing my letter in this paper sometime back on "The Plight of Indian Bank Clerks." The publication of the letter created a stir in the Banking Circle and a representative of our League was invited by the manager of a well-known Indian Bank in Bombay to discuss the matter with him. Accordingly, Mr. S. N. Natu the Honorary Secretary of the League, interviewed the muanager and during the conversations it was learnt that European employees have been serving in the Indian Banks since long and it will not be just and fair to drive them away at this stage. However, our representative was assured that no European was employed in his Bank since 1923. In the opinion of the manager the Indianisation of the Banks was a right move but the manager told our representative that in spite of his strong recommendation the Directors of the Banks do not wish to run any risk." As far as he was concerned the manager said that he was doing his level best to scrutinise clerks from the minimum of grade and give them lift from time to time. As regards the question of promotion the manager emphatically stated that the Directors and Directors alone are responsible for not sanctioning any promotion to the Indian Staff. He further stated that as the European staff is to be recruited from England they refuse to come to India unless they are paid at the bazar rate hence the enormous salary.

From the above it appears that pressure must be brought upon the Directors of the Indian Banks to Indianise their banks. There is no reason why European staff should be imported from England when equally competent Indian Bankers are available in India. Will the Directors and shareholders of the Indian Banks rise to the occasion?—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA
for
The young Patriots League.

AFGHAN NEUTRALITY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle'.

Sir,—Some publications have lately been made in some papers regarding the neutrality of the Afghan Government, this Royal Consulate General of the Afghan Government, therefore, deems it fit for general information that the Afghan Government in view of the international rules and mutual treaties covenanted with the neighbouring Governments has in all events specially when there is some internal trouble and disturbance in the neighbouring land to stick to strict neutrality and similarly prevent its subjects to interfere in the internal affairs of that country. The Royal Afghan Government taking this principle in view observes perfect neutrality. If something otherwise is attributed towards the Afghan Government that is not to be relied upon.

Kindly insert this in your paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

HIDAYATULLAH,
ROYAL AFGHAN CONSUL GENERAL IN INDIA.

Mount Stewart,
Simla, August 25.

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YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 29.

Our market has continued to remain unsettled with a weak undertone during the whole week, and prices are more inclined to decline owing to continued absence of satisfactory demand and further accumulation of stocks with the dealers as well as with the Mills. The number of Hartals during the week and the tense political situation along with the financial difficulties of the dealers and the consumers have been responsible for such serious state of affairs in the Yarn Trade. It is now evident from the latest move on the part of the Government in arresting the Acting President of the Congress and other leaders of the Congress Working Committee that the chances for Peace are now remote and that if this is so, there is hardly any possibility in improvement in the yarn market in the near future. Cotton has been rather steady during the week, but the latest reports from New York and Liverpool are not so favourable and it is very likely that the reaction may be seen during the next week. Reports from Consuming districts are also very unfavourable and buying is very restricted which is quite natural in the amidst of the present circumstances. There has been an amount of nervousness amongst the dealers who are not inclined to make any fresh purchases in any yarns either foreign or Indian so long as the future outlook is not hopeful. In the meantime while they seem to be very anxious to sell off their stocks even at heavy loss and to be free from any risks.

ENGLISH YARNS:

Our dealers find it extremely difficult to make sales of theis stocks English yarns which they have been holding since very long and in which their losses are enormous. Forward business is absolutely at a stand-still on account of the strong Swadeshi movement.

JAPANESE YARNS:

There has been some demand for Japanese and Shanghai yarns, particularly from Southern India but the stocks are getting low and arrivals very limited. Even in difficult times these yarns which have been very popular in the consuming districts, find a ready sale and dealers therefore have been yet dealing in these yarns of course in small quantities inspite of the Swadeshi Movement.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS:

There have been regular enquiries in this class of yarns from Southern India as well as from the Punjab but the rates offered are much lower compared to the previous times. This is mostly due to the heavy pressure of sales by certain Importers who have been holding stocks on a/c. of the Makers particularly the Italian Makers and also from others and naturally prices have been declining but consumers have been taking more interest comparatively in this class of yarns than in any other foreign yarns

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills find it increasingly difficult to sell their stocks of yarns owing to very limited demand mostly due to continued depression in the Textile Trade and also due to the considerably reduced capacity of the consumers. It is feared that some further Mills will have to close down from the 1st of September and a large number of Mill-hands will be rendered unemployed in the next few days. It is very strange that inspite of the vigorous Swadeshi propaganda, the sales of Indian yarn have been affected seriously and stocks with the Mills have been daily increasing. Monsoon has been so far satisfactory in almost all principal centres in India and this is the only ray of hope. So long as there is no definite improvement in the political situation and so long as the Cotton prices remain unsettled, we do not expect any material improvement in the general Trade conditions and particularly in yarns.

MILLS STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.)
Bombay, Aug. 29.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/-. China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/-.

Prices per cwt.:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 7-15-6; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8-0; Sago Flour. 1st quality Rs. 6-15-0; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 6-7-0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 9-8-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 12-12-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-5-0; Magne-Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-7-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, white Rs. 32-4-0; Turkey Red Oil Concentrated Rs. 45/-; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro German, small packing Rs. 8-4-0 Sodium Sulphide, English small pack Rs. 9-4 Sodiam Salpride, English large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0: Sodium Sulphide, German, large patking Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 34-12-3; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0: Brown sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 32-8-0 Litharge Flaki French, small palking Rs. 28-8-0.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B. A. S. F. 0-8-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-5-9.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876).

23-25 Hummum Street, Fort Above Messrs. Warden and Co. Funded Cappital Rs. 2,87,208. Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

KEROSINE RATES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 28.

	Per Case. Rs. a. p.
Shell Cases	8 15 0
Waterlily Cases	8 11 0
Firefly Cases	8 7 6
	per pd.
Anchor Brand Tins	6 11
Swastika Brand Tins	6 11
Rising Sun Brand Tins	6 9
Chukker Brand Tins	6 9
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imp; Gallons	5 5 0
Chukker Brand Bulk per 8 Imp; Gallons	5 5 0
Swan Brand Tins	6 1 0
Victoria Brand Tins	6 1 0
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp; Gals	4 13 0
Victoria Brand Bulk per 8 Imp; Gals.	4 13 0
Rising Sun Brand one gallon tins per 8 tins	8 0
Chukker Brand one gallon tins per 8 tins	8 0

MR. ARNO PEARSE ON INDIAN MILL INDUSTRY.

A Critical Review: "Bombay's Over-Production",

Mr. Arno S. Pearse, Secretary of the International Cotton Federation, has published, lately, a new book called "The Cotton Industry of India". The "Manchester Guardian Commercial", in course of its review of the book, states:—

Mr. Pearse lays particular stress on the inefficiency of Indian mill labour in comparison with Japanese:

No wonder that the Indian, particularly the Bombay mill hand, is all too often an incompetent fellow. His constitution is frail; he does not get the food which is most suitable for him; he lives, according to all information received, an unwise life, indulging frequently in "toddy" (alcoholic drink obtained from coconut palms); he has no schooling, no ambition, is careless in the extreme, causing unnecessary waste of mill stores and raw materials; he is not disciplined, and is said to be by nature indolent as well as improvident. No industrial centre in the long run flourish with such labour; it behoves therefore the master to improve the quality of labour or to recognise the inevitable.

The restrictions and aggressive methods of the trade unions are also a factor of some importance, though it is apparently only in Bombay that the trade unions have attained any great strength, and trade unionism has been greatly weakened by last year's strike. Few of the Indian trade unions are able to undertake the welfare activities, such as the payment of unemployment, sickness, and superannuation benefits, which are common in trade unions in other countries, and the Indian trade unions are often administered by people who have not an intimate personal knowledge of the industry.

The outstanding feature of trade union administration in the Bombay Presidency—and, indeed in India generally—is the fact that it is largely controlled by persons who are not engaged in the industry with which the union deals, and that many of these people are interested in several unions in different industries. The illiteracy of the workers is the principal reason for this peculiarity. Another is the fact that social reformers have taken the lead in organising labour and rousing them to a sense of their grievances and insistence on their rights.

BOMBAY'S INTERIOR COMPETITORS.

Another extract that is quoted in the review is as under:—

"Bombay millowners, in their very energetic Protectionist propaganda, have certainly not appreciated to the full the interior competition of mills in other parts of India. Bombay represents now only 47 per cent. of the total spindles of the country; Ahmedabad claims now 22 per cent; and Southern India has, as we shall show, many advantages over the rest of the country, so that we may see future developments on a more extended scale in these parts. That it is hard for some antiquated mills to compete with the more recently established ones will be realised if we consider that in Ahmedabad are two spinning mills which turn out almost nine ounces of 20's warp per spindle in ten hours, against some in Bombay with five and a half ounces and six ounces. It is no use blaming the foreigner for all the evils. In the weaving there exists a difference of 20 per cent. in the efficiency of the looms. Some mills are financially unsound, having disposed of all their profits during the boom in the shape of dividends, and now, when unfavourable times have come over the industry throughout the world, they are obliged to sell regardless of the market in order to obtain the necessary funds for carrying on the mill, and thus they undermine the market for all the mills. Amalgamation is the remedy that is proposed in Bombay, the same as in other countries. In some quarters it is feared that the recent addition in protective duties will again cause a cessation of the negotiations that have been going on in that direction, as some the managing agents are loath to give up their independence, and hope that by means of the additional duties they will be able to exist on their former methods.

Mr. Pearse's book makes it clear that India is undoubtedly passing through a cotton depression in common with the rest of the world, and that the import tariff, though an effective defence against foreign competition, has not been able to prevent the mills from getting into financial difficulties. According to the Bombay millowners' own figures they lost in 1928 a total of Rs. 29,887,920.

Summing up the financial position, Mr. Pearse says:—

Statistics show that at the present time Bombay is over-producing to the extent of 20 per cent. The uncertainty of the tariff changes has of late caused a withholding of the demand for goods. In view of the world-wide depression of the cotton industry, brought about by a too rapid expansion to which India herself has contributed, she could not hope to escape some of the repercussions of the world-wide crisis that has affected the cotton industry since 1921. Certainly India has fared better than most countries. Bombay mills are undoubtedly suffering more than those in other parts, due largely to inferior labour, to antiquated machinery, to lack of funds, having disbursed huge war profits, to lack of direct contact with the consumer and impossibility of close mill supervision in view of the distance which separates the "managing agent's" office from the mill. (Generally the mills are in charge of men well qualified to look after the machinery of a department, but! seldom passessing organising power or commercial knowledge).

In short, we are witnessing in Bombay exactly what Europe and U. S. A. have experienced: the pioneer centres have rested too long on their laurels, new districts not interfered with by trade unions or by old usages have sprung up, and gradually, almost imperceptibly, they have become very formidable competitors with reduced costs of production. Thus we see once more that the centralisation of an industry, whilst it had many advantages in the past century, has become a great handicap. Formerly the humid atmosphere, the available supply of skilled labour, and limited transportation facilities, dictated the massing together of the cotton mills, but to-day invention has been able to bring about more uniform and more suitable atmospheric conditions than Nature provides (for has not even Lancashire some 50 days in the year unsuitable for spinning?).

In spite of these difficulties Mr. Pearse is convinced that the Indian cotton spinning and manufacturing industries are firmly established and are likely to increase their hold over the home market still further in the future:

There is a tendency in Bombay, as well as in Ahmedabad and to a lesser extent in other parts of India, to spin and weave finer counts than in the past. Bombay regards the manufacture of fine goods as one of the means of "setting their house in order," a vague phrase commonly used when discussing reforms for the reconstruction of Bombay's cotton industry. Almost every mill which I have visited was using Uganda cotton and making with it a ring yarn, generally 40's warp, of particularly soft touch. The tables of yarn and cloth production published in this report show clearly that we must expect India in the near future to capture more of the fine trade. The quality of goods produced in most mills is certainly inferior to what we are shipping from Europe to India: generally the yarn is leafy, but the quality is good enough to replace our production, and that is what counts. It may take some years yet before Indian mills will be able to supply their market entirely with their own manufactured cotton goods, but that time is sure to come, perhaps in a distant future.

DATE-PALM SUGAR INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

Big Possibilities In India.

Mr. N. Dutt, Ch. E., Sugar Expert and Engineer, read a very interesting paper on the "Date-palm Sugar Industry in India and its vast possibilities" on Monday evening at the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, before a large gathering composed of merchants, industrialists, scientific agriculturists and others. Mr. G. L. Mehta of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld., presided.

DATE PALM VS. CANE SUGAR.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Dutt dwelt on the present sad plights of cane sugar industry in India and pointed out that notwithstanding the existing high tariff, the principal cause of the difficulties facing the industry as a whole, lies in the impossibility of raising suitable cane plantations on improved methods under the direct control of the factories, owing to the peculiar land tenure system in India, because it is difficult to secure as adequate area in one stretch closely attached to the factory. This difficulty, according to Mr. Dutt, can be very well tackled if the Date-palm plantation is raised in the place of cane. He explained that the people in general are quite in the dark in regard to Date-palm as a very cheap source of sugar supply and of its numerous natural advantages over sugar-cane. He proved by facts and figures that the Date-palm industry if properly organised cannot only supplant cane but also can easily withstand any competition from cheap foreign sugar.

NATURAL ADVANTAGES OF DATE

Among the many advantages of the Date-palm, the speaker specially mentioned the following:—

1. It can be grown practically at no cost.
2. The yield of sugar is an absolute certainty every year, and the trees once grown, yield sugar regularly for 30 years on an average with quality improving and the quantity increasing from year to year.
3. The cost for up-keep of a date-palm plantation is practically nothing.
4. The date-plantation is never affected by excessive rain or flood or drought or pests—the effects of which in cane are sometimes disastrous.
5. The yield of sugar per unit area in date-palm is much higher than in cane.
6. The capital expenditure for a date-plantation and the land revenue are annually recoverable from the intermediate crops grown in the date-fields.
7. Most of the heavy machinery needed in a cane factory can be eliminated in Date, thereby greatly saving a heavy outlay of capital.

Mr. Dutt exhorted his audience to turn their attention seriously to this industry which can greatly help in solving the sugar problem of India, thereby stopping the heavy annual drain of several crores of rupees out of the country. He also appealed to the Government to help such an industry.

Mr. Mehta referred to the report of the Sugar Committee and enquired as to whether its recommendations for investigation into the agricultural side of the date-palm sugar industry has been carried out. He suggested that Mr. Dutt should place his proposals before the Sugar Committee of the Imperial Research Council for their consideration and also before the proposed board under the State-Aid to Industries Bill.—"Advance" Aug. 28.

TURKISH PREMIER STARTS REVOLUTION.

—:o:—

To Instill In Turks A Désire To Work.

Angora, Turkey—No more parades for Turkey, no more skyrocket revolutions—work and plenty of it.

That was the epitaph placed on Turkey's last spectacular 10 years by the Prime Minister, Ismet Pasha, as he guided the Government to the close of the parliamentary session this summer and to the rounding of the most critical period of the Kemalist regime.

"Our new economic program"—embodied in a 500-page treatise which the Premier has largely written himself—"is the last of our revolutions," Ismet Pasha said, speaking in excellent French. "It is a revolution in that its purpose is to instill into a whole nation the desire to work. We must produce and we shall produce, bending our greatest efforts toward agriculture and endeavouring, in industry, to supply our basic needs."

Spendthrift, nonchalant Turkey, is intending to become a frugal, industrious Turkey under the teachings of Ismet Pasha's economic treatise. No detail is too small to escape the Premier's attention. His construction program calls for everything from the formation of four modern harbors and the completion of 5000 miles of railways, to the building of stables throughout stableless Anatolia. Farmers who build shelters for their live stock will be given prizes; those who don't will pay fines.

Other clauses provide facilities calculated to consider the coming to Turkey of foreign capital.

"It is wrong to consider Turkish nationalism hostile toward foreign capital," the Premier said. "The Turkish Governments" attitude is particularly welcoming towards those American enterprises which are now studying opportunities here, such as the Curtiss-Wright project for the construction of an airplane factory in Anatolia, and the Smelting and Foundations Company's project for the mining of chrome."

his own attitude toward Americans.

The Prime Minister summed up "During my 10 years in political life,' he said, "I have had occasion to talk with many Americans—diplomats, educators, business men, and engineers. What impressed me in all of them was their frankness and their zeal for work. I believe that it is those two qualities which constitute America's moral force."

A working Turkey, a peaceful Turkey, and a thinking Turkey is what Ismet Pasha wants.

"The chief result of the alphabet revolution is a moral one," he said, "namely, the lifting from the minds of the masses of the 'I-never-can-learn-it' feeling inspired by the intricate old alphabet.

"The masses are learning, thanks to the easy new alphabet, that knowledge is accessible. Constantly I talk with common soldiers, peasants, and old people, and find, to my great joy, that they have mastered the new alphabet. This is education toward democracy. Already we are preparing changes in our political system which will call into play the gradually educated faculties of the masses. Next year we intend to abolish the present system of first and second degree elections and allow all citizens to vote directly for the members of Parliament."—"Christian Science."

SAD PLIGHT OF PANCH MAHAL'S BHILS.

—:o:—

Bordering On Starvation.

Mr. A. V. Thakker, President, Bhil Seva Mandal, writes:

In the Eastern part of Panch Mahals, i.e. in Dohad and Zalod Talukas, as well as in the Western part, maize crop which is the staple food of Bhils, Baraiyas, etc., has failed almost completely on account of excessive rain in the month of July. Hardly two to four annas of this crop will be realised. As is well known the maize crop is the mainstay of the Bhils for twelve months of the year.

The winter crops of wheat and gram go not for their own sustenance, but towards the repayment of debts due to Sahukars and Co-operative Societies. Moreover, during the current year everybody's credit is lower so the the Sahukars as well as the C. C. Societies refuse to give any more advances to Bhils for their food for the next few months. As a result some starving Bhils have taken to petty thefts all over the Talukas.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS OPENED

Under these circumstances the Bhil Seva Mandal has opened five cheap grain shops in the Central villages of the Talukas of Dohad and Zafod and the Dohad Mahajan has opened one more shop in the town of Dohad. At all the shops no tmore than 5 lbs. of maize is sold at a time to any one and yet the total quantity daily sold out at the five village shops of the Bhil Seva Mandal is over 260 maunds (of 40 lbs.), entailing a loss of Rs. 42 per day. Thus the monthly loss will be over Rs. 1,260.

The Bhil Seva Mandal has a small fund as balance of famine fund of previous years, from which the work is already started, but it will go only a very short way. The situation will get worse with time and relief will have to be continued till the winter crops are gathered, i.e. up to the end of February 1931.

Thus the five cheap grain shops will require not less than Rs. 1,260 x 6 equal to Rs. 7,560 which is beyond the powers of the Mandal to collect by subscriptions private in these hard times. I am compelled, therefore, to send out this appeal to the charitable public of this province and of Bombay in the hope that the small amount asked for may be forthcoming in due time.

BELIEF IN PROVIDENCE.

In the meantime the necessary relief will continued to be given through the agencies of these cheap grain shops, and free doles also later on, in the hope that Providence will come to help of the poor neglect Bhills.

Subscriptions may be sent to the undersigned or to the Secretary, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, and will duly acknowledged by receipts as well as through press.

"CHINESE DETERMINATION."

—:o:—

B. M. writes:—

With reference to the paragraph entitled "Chinese Determination", which appeared in your "Notes of the Day" column on 30th August, it has been stated that the Nanking Government have set before themselves the task of making the entire country literate within a period of six years. The programme is to start immediately 1,16,000 new schools and find the money for this huge scheme any how. Your readers will be interested to know that already efforts are being made by the different Provincial Governments to find ways and means of providing moneys for education. According to the Chian-Kiang Kuo Min correspondent, of the "North-China Herald", the Provincial Government of Kiangsu have made a provision of 5 billion for "Education and Cultural Work" out of a total budgeted expenditure of over dollars 24 billion. This means that out of the total expenditure the Kiangsu Government have earmarked over 20 per cent. for educational purposes. In Bombay, Government have set aside for this purpose for 1930-31, Rs. 2 crores and ten lakhs out of a total estimated expenditure of nearly Rs. 24 crores, that is about, 8.15 per cent! Comments are superfluous!

HELP

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

FUNDS BADLY NEEDED—PLEASE HELP

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

Indian Labour — Swadeshi Enterprise

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Reco Turkish Bath Soap.

Rs. 1—9—0 per doz.

Agents: Ramjanally Ebrahim & Co., 81, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

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Surpasses the latest British Standard Specifications AND IS A RAPID HARDENING CEMENT.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY.

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THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Dad . . .

When Dad comes home from the Office worn-out, irritable, — sick to death of "Dear Sirs" and "so much per cent" — with a head that aches and a brain like lead — how good he finds a couple of

CAFIASPIRIN

tablets! In a few moments the ache and the brain-tiredness have gone, his nerves are soothed, and the familiar smile lights up Dad's face again. And Mother too, the girls, the whole household, find in CAFIASPIRIN a friend that frees them from aches and pains, and restores them to cheerful well-being.

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& O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

and O. SAILINGS to PLYOUTH and LONDON CALLING MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

te.	Steamers.	Tons.
	RANPURA	16,601
h	MOOLTAN x	20,847
	RANCHI	16,650
h	MANTUA *	10,946
		19,648
	VICEROY of INDIA	16,132
h	COMORIN x	11,518
h	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,000
h	MALVA	16,568
	RAJPUTANA	16,838
	NALDERA x	16,601
h	RANPURA	11,120
d	MACEDONIA *	10,946
	MANTUA	16,572
	NARKUNDA *	19,648
	VICEROY OF INDIA	16,619
h	RAWALPINDI x	11,518
th	KAISAR-I-HIND	
31.		
	MOOLTAN x	20,952
th	RAJPUTANA	15,565
h	RANCHI	16,650
th	RANPURA	16,601
st	MALOJA x	20,837
b.		
h	MANTUA	16
th	COMORIN	11,122
t	VICEROY OF INDIA	16,648
a	NALDERA x	16,088
d.		
h	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
h	MACEDONIA †	11120
t	RANPURA @	16,601
th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
l.		
h	RANCHI @	16650
	MOLDAVIA §	16,543
th	MACEDONIA †	11120
h	Viceroy of India @	15,648
h	MOOLTAN x	20,952
y.		
nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

Through from Australia.

Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
ingle	£92	£69	£73	£62
eturn	161	144	129	108
	2nd Saloon. A	B		
ingle	£56	£50		
eturn	98	88		

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
ingle	£84	£74	£66	£58
eturn	147	130	115	102
	2nd Saloon. A	B		
ingle	£52	£46		
eturn	91	81		

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
ondon	£30	£52
arseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin nd out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be ranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, arrying first saloon and third abin passengers leaves London 8th and Marseilles 20th March, ue Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steaer of 21,100 tons will call at ombay on her Outward voyage October next year carrying irst Saloon and Third Cabin assengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND LYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO ALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA nd/or TANGIER.

te. out	Steamers.	Tons.
v.		
th	DUMANA	3,427
C.		
h	DOMALA	3,422
1931.		
ar.		
6th	DUMANA	3,427
l.		
th	DOMALA	3,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept. 3rd	Bandra	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
5th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
6th	Chakla	Karachi via P'ounder and C'Mandvi.
8th	Vita	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
10th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

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1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
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136—437, Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 21221

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N. Y. K.
LINE.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	21 Aug.	31 Aug
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	9 Sept
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Sept.	12 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukun Maru@	12000	....	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haku an Maru ..	10500	....	@21 Oct
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruma Maru@	10500	....	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 No.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	24 Sept
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Chinchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Ort.	15 Oct.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279 and 23788
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A SAFE and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing
Tonic
THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Branch :—
Kalbadevi Road.

SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
August 30.
Rajputana, Carter, Shanghai
Khandalla, Baird, Durban
Varsova, Hennings, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.
August 31.
City of Baroda, McMillan, Liverpool
Cracovia, Verbas, Trieste
Moncalieri, Gotelli, Trieste
Lindenfels, Bremner, Hamburg
Rangoon Maru, Honada, Kobe
Rajput, Crebbin, Java.
Gogra, Brown, Rangoon.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Cracovia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Baroda:—The K N Company's steamer City of Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Moncalieri, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Lindenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Lindenfels, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Rangoon Maru:—The N Y K steamer Rangoon Maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rajput:—The T M Company's steamer Rajput, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Java, with a general cargo.

VESSLS IN THE DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
1 Moucalieeri Karachi 30-8 L T & M Italiana.
THURSDAY, August 29, 1930.
2 Ranpura London 6-9 M M and Co.
4 City of Lahore, Karachi, 2-9, K Nixon and Co.
5 Cracovia, Trieste, 1-9 L T & M T.
6 Tarantia Liverpool 5-9 Grahams T Co.
7 Lichtengels, 4,520, Karachi, 3-9, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Karimoen Marseilles 29-8 T Morrison & Co.
12 Sumatra Genoa 2-9, L T and M. Italiania.
13 Findenfels Hamburg 29-8 L Edwards.
14 Sunland, 3,067 Dunkirk N F Grahams T and Co.
15 Bassano Marmagoa 1-9 J Finlay and Co.
16 Ellora, 2,567, Africa, NF, M M and Co.
VICTORIA DOCK.
1 New Orleans, New York 4-9 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Alavi Red Sea Ports 1-9 T Morrison and Co.
6 Khosroce Mauritious 2-9 T Morrison & Co.
1 Indira Allepoy 30-8 The New Bombay Steamships & Co.
6 Rangoon Maru, 3,638 Kobe 31-8 N Y Kaisha.
9 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 29-8, M M and Co.
12/13 Chyebassa Karachi 29-8 M M and Co.
14 Janaki Cochin 31-8 Malabar Steamship Co.
15 Padma Karachi 29-8 N B S Ltd.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Gorgra Rangoon 30-8, M M and Co.
B Rajput Rangoon NF T Morrison & Co.
C/R Saraswati NF NF B S N Co.
F Sophie Marie 500, M Coast, NF, Merchant S N Co.
K Chakla, NF, NF, M M and Co.
L/M Vita NF, NF M M & Co.
P Nagina Calcutta 31-8 M M and Co.
Q Sir Harvey Adamson Colombo 31-8 M M Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

RFOM LONDON.
Ranchi 5-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Naldera 12-9.30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India, 19-9-30 P and C S N Co.
Morea 26-9-30 P nad O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trewyn 26-8-30 M M and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Formosa 30-8-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Oquilela 17-8-30, M Ialians.
Sumatra 22-8-30 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Cracovia 25-8-30 L Triestino.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Ridderkerk 14-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Yselkerk 5-9-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

Tamba Maru 29/8/30 N Y Kaisha.
Penag Maru 17/9/30 N Y Kaisha.
Honolulu Maru, 8/9/30, O S Kaisha.
Rajputana, 29/9/30, P and O S N Co.
Kidderpore, 11/9/30, P and O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA
Mooltan, 12/9/30, P and O S N Co.
FROM DURRAN.
*Karapraa, 13/19/30, M M and Co.
Karoa 27-9-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Ranpura, 8/9/30, P and O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/Lahore 2-9-30 K N Co.
Larantin 5-9-30 G T Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
New Orleans NF L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Simatra, 2-9-30 M Italiana.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lictenfels, NF, L Edward Ltd.
Sunland, NF, G T and Co.
Dortmund, NF, Volkart Bros.
Streefkerk NF E D Sassoon and Co.
Lindenfel NF L Edward Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Cracovia, 1/9/30 L T Co.
Monceberi 30-8-30 L T Co.
FOR DURRAN.
Khandalla NF M M and Co.
Ellora, M-M and Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra NF M M and Co.
Varsova NF M M and Co.
FOR JAVA.
Rajput NF T M Co.
FOR KOBE.
Rangoon Maru, 30/8/30, N Y Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 29/8/30 P and O S N Co.
Gamaria NF M M Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveera NF S S N Co.
Gogra NF M M and Co.
FOR COCHIN.
Gandara NF M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalapalaka NF S S N Co.
FOR JUDDAH.
Alavi, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Ranpura, 9,243, Furlong, P and O S N Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Cracovia 3,245 Quatrantilte L T Co.
Maculieri 3,241 Salettie L T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Lichtenfels 4520 Oltman L Edward Ltd.
Sunland T M Co.
Lindenfels 5123 Bremner L Edward Ltd.
Streegkerk 3828.
Sountendem E D Sassoon Co.
FOR GENOA.
Sumatra, 3,801, Gazzano, M Italiana.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Larantia 3,077 Kelly G T Co.
C/Lahore 3,250 Meein K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
New Orleans 3826 Cross L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Rangoon Maru, 3,687 Itani, N F, Kaisha.
Mirzapore, 4,134, Oxford, P and O S N Co.
Shunko Maru, 5,027, Aoki, O S Kaisha.
Gamaria 3,232 Lawin M M Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bandra 1877 Rowe M M and Co.
Varsova 2043 Hannings M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalaveer, 3,084, Beatson, S E N Co.
Gogra 2,329 Morris M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
Khandalla 3289 Baird M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalapalaka 2630 Courtney S S N Co.
Garada 3,241 Shillingloa M H & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, 2,157, Keir, T M Co.
VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Nirpura, 3,647, Eadle, M M and Co.
Ellor 2567 Halls M M and Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Maurabien 28-8-30.
Kota Tutin 28-8-30.
Sophie Marie 28-8-30.
Parvati 28-8-30.
Padma 28-8-30.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

S S Cracovia L Triestino from Trieste:—1230 cases glassware; 812 cases paper; 28 cases h glass; 136 cases chains; 25 cases bolts and nuts; 75 cases screws; 25 cases chalk; 57 cases bulbs; 23 cases quicksilver; 381 bundles steel bars; 811 bundles nails; 1373 coils wire; 750 packages repulsor; 1920 bags starch; 59 pieces axles.

From Venice:—35 cases twine; 67 cases glassware.

From Brindisi:—6800 bags potatoes; 100 bags almonds; 50 bags currants.

From Aden:—20 cases cloves; 60 bags gum; 13 bags gum arabic; 33 bags gum olibanum.

S S Bandra from M M and Co:—2988 bags wheat.

From B'Abbas:—43 bags m roots; 100 bags raisins; 30 bags assafoetida.

From Muscat:—4993 bags dates.

From Ormara:—45 bundles mats.

From Karachi:—15 bags gum; 18 bags googar; 62 bags rice; 18 bags soova seed; 13 bags chora; 2480 bags wheat; 100 bags gram; 20 bags pistas; 15 bags drakh; 59 bags appricots; 59 packets yakachiri.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

S S Ranpura for London:—16 bales animal skin M Vissim; 12240 cwts groundnuts Volkart Bros; 203 cwts myrabollams Amin and Sons.

S S Tarantia for Manchester:—42 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 42 bales cotton raw Textile Waste Co.

For Liverpool:—100 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 130 bales wool raw V Oomersey; 117 bales wool raw D Sassoon and Co; 67 bales wool raw M Nissim; 15 bales wool raw T Manekchand; 22 bales wool raw R Virchand.

For Marseilles:—150 cwts gum olibanum A A H Mavji and Co.

For Glasgow:—6000 cwts ground nut oil cakes Volkart Bros; 18 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

S S City of Lahore for Liverpool:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Trauss and Sons.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwts ground nut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

For Manchester:—26 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co.

S S Lichtenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman and Co.

S S Stuttkirk for Hamburg:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Steel Bros; 100 cwts gum olibanum A H A H Mavji; 62 cwts gum olibanum V Valimohmed; 331 bales cotton raw J K Kaisha Ltd.

For Antwerp:—56 bales hemp H Damodar and Co; 183 bags cotton raw O Suleiman and Co; 128 bags cotton raw O Suleiman and Co.

For Rotterdom:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo.

S S Lindenfels for Rotterdam:—1000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

S S New Orleans for New York:—8000 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

S S Sumatra for Genoa:—120 bales cotton raw Langley and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 55 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Jamaria for Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 700 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1500 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 800 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Amersey and Sons; 800 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 500 bales cotton raw Nissho Co Ltd; 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.

C. & F. Calcutta.	
Aug/Stpt. per cwt	8/3-3/4 Sellers
Oct/Dec. per cwt	8/3 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.	
Aug/Sept. per cwt	8/4 Sellers.
C. & F. KARACHI.	
Aug/Sept. per cwt	8/4 Sellers.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

	Liverpool, Aug. 30. Opening	Closing
September		6.05—.09
October	6.03	6.03—.11
November		6.03—.11
December		6.09—.11
January	6.13	6.13—.—
February		6.16—.11
March	6.21	6.22—.11
April		6.25—.11
May	6.30	6.31—.11
June		6.33—.111
July	6.34	6.37—.11
August		6.40—.11
September		6.44—.11
January 1932		6.54—.111
Middling Spot		6.48—.19

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Aug. 30. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	250

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 30.
Scinde, Fully Good	3.50
Scinde, Fine	3.75
Scinde, Superfine	3.85
Bengal, Good	3.25
Bengal, Fully Good	3.50
Bengal, Fine	3.75
Oomra, Good	3.40
Oomra, Fully Good	3.70
Oomra, Fine	4.00
Broach, Fully Good	4.20
Broach, Fine	4.45
Broach, Superfine	4.70

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Aug. 30.
November	9.41—.11
December	9.57—.04
January	9.62+.02
March	9.81+.02
May	9.81+.02
May	10.03+.01
July	10.20+.01
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	10.50

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 30.
Silver—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	16-1/2
Forward	16-12

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 30.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz	£4-5-6
Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans	2 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Aug. 30.

Bank Bills, 3 months	2-1/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	2-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 30.

T T London on Amsterdam	12.08-3/8
T T London on Berlin	20.38-1/8
T T London on Brussels	34.84
T T London on Madrid	45.62
T T London on Milan	92.95
T T London on Berne	25.04
T T London on Paris	123 75
T T London on Prague	164.07

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Aug. 30.

Demand Bills	486.72

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Aug. 30.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. Nominal Sept/Oct.	£6-5-0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton. Sellers Sept/Oct.	£15-2-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton. Sellers Aug/Sept.	£13-15-0

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Laxmi Building, Pallard Estate, : : : BOMBAY.

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KRISHNA CH. SEN, B.A., B.L., PLEADER, JUDGE'S COURT, MIDNAPORE, (Bengal.)

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand. J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

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GENERAL
is doing all classes of Insurance business. J2

BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1930

PRINCES DIRECT RELATIONS WITH CROWN

—:o:—

"Figment Of Leslie Scott's Imagination"

SIMON'S SINISTER ARMY PROPOSALS

Mr. Abhyanker's Warning To Princes

The following are extracts from Prof. G. R. Abhyankar's address at the State's People's Conference in Banglore:—

It is a matter of satisfaction that the exhaustive memorandum published on behalf of the Indian States' People's Conference had its effect on the members of the Butler Committee and we find that they have laid down in para 49 and 50 two important principles.

One is that the duty of the Paramount Power to protect the States against rebellion or insurrection imposes on it the correlative obligations to demand that the princes shall remedy legitimate grievances and an obligation to prescribe the measures necessary to ensure this result. This is not a new principle but the reaffirmation of one which was enunciated by Lord Lytton in his despatch to the Secretary of State for India prior to the rendition of Mysore.

The second principle laid down by the Butler Committee is that if attempts are made to eliminate a ruler and to substitute another form of government due to a widespread popular demand for a change, the Paramount Power shall be bound to maintain the rights, privileges and dignity of the ruler; but it shall be bound also to suggest such measures as would satisfy this demand without eliminating the Prince. This is a most legitimate principle which is the natural corollary of the right of protection from internal commotion claimed and enjoyed by the Indian Rulers.

It is however a matter of extreme surprise that the so-called enlightened princes have raised a strong protest against this principle and have resented the action of the Butler Committee in laying it down in an unequivocal manner.

SIMON'S NINE PROPOSITIONS

The Simon Commission lay down the following propositions-

(1) The India of the States consists of nearly 600 units which are not British territory but are ruled by hereditary Princes and Chiefs who are in relations with the British Crown on terms which secured to them large powers of internal sovereignty while their external relations are a responsibility of the Paramount Power.

(2) The Commission accepts and emphasises the important recommendation of the Butler Committee, that the Viceroy and not (as at present) the Governor General-in-Council should be the agent of Paramount Power in its relation with the Princes.

(3) This would involve an amendment of the existing statute law, for section 33 of the Government of India Act operates to vest this function technically in the Governor General-in-Council.

(4) The actual change in practice would not therefore be very great although it is important.

(5) The exercise of Paramountcy over the Indian States would be in the hands of the Viceroy as distinguished from the Central Government and the exercise of rights of Paramountcy over British Indian units would vest in a responsible federal Government.

(6) The Chamber of Princes is not a federal organ; its only contact with British India is through its president, the Viceroy; and the Viceroy in this connection is the representative of the British Crown rather than the head of the Indian Government.

(7) The Viceroy, retaining the portfolio of the foreign and political departments in his own hands, represents to the Indian States the suzerainty of the King Emperor.

(8) The Crown is to create by proclamation a Council of Greater India; the Viceroy is to nominate some of the members and the Viceroy is to preside over the same.

(9) From the treaty obligations it is incumbent to support in certain eventualities the rulers of Indian States. It is clear that it is impossible for the Crown upon whom the States rely to lose control of the instrument (British Indian army) by the use of which in case of need the obligations of the Crown could be discharged.

The control and direction of such an army must rest in the hands of agents of the Imperial Government. The existing army in India would no longer be under the control of the Government of India but would be under an Imperial authority which would naturally be the Viceroy.

The army in India therefore would be treated as Imperial army in India, supported by contributions from the British Indian Exchequor.

DIRECT RELATIONS.

As regard the first proposition that the Princes and Chiefs are in direct relations with the British Crown the Commission has not given any reasons, support of this theory. This theory of direct relations with British Crown is a pure fiction latterly invented champions of autocracy and is now countenanced by the bureaucracy for their own ends.

PARAMOUNTCY.

After Paramountcy was established as an undoubted fact, it was exercised by the East India Company and the overwhelming testimony to it was furnished by the policy of lapse and annexations followed by Lord Dalhousie during the time of the East India Company. When the Government was transferred to the Crown the change in the Royal titles gave a visible shape to this Paramountcy to the world at large. "De facto" suzerainty or Paramountcy was clothed with legal authority and was turned into "de-jure" relations by the Interpretation Act of 1883; and this authority is exercised by the agents of the Crown ever since 1858 upto the present movement. No conflict has ever arisen in the relations with the Crown by Paramountcy vesting in the Government of India during such a long period. The Butler Committee has expressly defined Paramount Power in Para 18. If this definition of the Butler Committee is taken as true we fail to see what authority the Commission had to make distinction between Crown and Paramount Power.

If the Governor-General-in-Council has been under Section 33 entrusted with the superintendence, direction and control of the Civil and Military Government of India (and India here means British India and Indian India) what has occurred only recently to create a new officer by name Viceroy deserving recognition in the constitution, independently of the Governor-General-inCouncil? Would not the Governor-General discharge the duties of the agent to the Crown in future as he has been doing for over 100 years? No evidence has been furnished that it is impossible to discharge the duties in connection with the States by the Governor-General in future. The Report nowhere says that these two constitutional functions of Viceroy and Governor-General should be discharged by

(Continued on page 8.)

CALICUT SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

—:o:—

OPENED BY POET VALLATHOL.

(From Our Kerala Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 26.

Before a large and distinguished gathering, Poet Vallathol opened the Calicut Swadeshi Exhibition situated at the Annie Hall on last Sunday morning. The Exhibition which will be held till the end of this week is attracting a large number of visitors from all parts of the town. Temporary stalls have been erected for the purpose of housing the exhibits. Merchants from all parts of the Presidency have taken part in the Exhibition and admission has been restricted by tickets. In the course of his opening speech, Poet Vallathol laid much stress on the necessity of educating the masses through the vernaculars and ridiculed the present system of education in our Colleges and Schools. He also pleaded for active Swadeshism both in spirit and in practise and explained how it was one of the surest and easiest way to achieve Swaraj.

Special lectures have been arranged for during the week and the public evince great interest in these celebrations.

MALABAR EUROPEANS AND SIMON REPORT.

"The Champion" of Calicut understands that the Simon recommendations were considered at a meeting of the Calicut European Chamber of Commerce a few days ago and that the Chamber "expressed itself in favour of Dominion Status with adequate safeguards for European interests". More particulars of the proceedings are awaited.

MYSORE SPECIAL CLASS PRISONERS

—:o:—

Good Response To Loan

NEW COUNCIL MEMBER.

BANGALORE, Aug. 30.

Both the issues of the Mysore Government new three crores loans having met with very prompt response (over 182-1/2 lakhs were subscribed during the first fortnight) it is understood that the Government are likely to close the issues much earlier than the six weeks run originally allotted.

SPECIAL CLASS PRISONERS.

On the question of the classification of prisoners in Mysore jails in the light of the new British Indian rules, the Government have decided on the creation of a special class having regard to the character, social status, education, occupation and nature of crime and on extending certain concessions in respect of clothing, diet accommodation and recreation.

THIRD MEMBER.

A Mysore Government Gazette Extraordinary states that Dewan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao, First Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Executive Council, officiates as Dewan and Mr. P. G. D'Souza, Revenue Commissioner, becomes the Officiating Third Member of the Council, during the absence of Sir Mirza Ismail on special duty from September 1st in connection with the forthcoming Round Table Conference in London. Sir Mirza Ismail leaves here on September 2.

Professor Abhayanker, President-elect of the All-India States Peoples Conference, it is understood, had a prolonged interview with Sir Mirza Ismail yesterday.—A. P.

BARRAGE OF CENSORSHIP

American Complaint Against Indian Authorities.

"SMOKE SCREEN OF OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE"

An American newspaper publishes the following cable from the United Press, dated August 4, from London:—

Censorship, voluntary and involuntary, keeps the world from getting an exact picture of what is happening in India.

The stirring events in that land of more than 300,000,000 people, where a considerable element is carrying on an active compaign for independence from Great Britain, are clouded to the outside world by a smoke screen of official interference and lack of organization of the native press.

Under the head of voluntary censorship comes the official supervision of dispatches from India to countries abroad. British officials have wide powers of censorship, enabling them to delete words of passages from dispatches or to refuse the dispatches altogether.

The authorities have power actually to confiscate and seal the presses of newspapers if they violate the press ordinances. The telegraph and telephone lines are operated by the government and in most cases the local authorities handle the censorship.

"Official" news is given every opportunity to circulate, while the news of the vernacular press, sympathetic with the Gandhi, cause, is handicapped.

The Nationalist press is naturally the hardest hit. The news which finds the quickest transmission and most general distribution is handled by the semi-official agency, which carries only reports pleasing to the government.

STIMULATING WORLD-WIDE TARIFF WAR

Customs Duties No Remedy Trade Depression.

FREE TRADERS' REPLY TO BRITISH BANKERS' & MERCHANTS' RESOLUTION

LONDON, Aug. 31.

In reply to the Bankers' resolution has been issued over the signatures of hundred and sixteen influential bankers and members of National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers and others. The reply states that the signatories have no reason to suppose that the present trade depression can be remedied by the raising of customs duties and thus diminishing foreign trade.

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

It would be little short of suicidal to impose duties which would raise prices of our supplies of raw material and food, as any stimulus afforded by protection to certain favoured industries could not compensate such disaster. Even if the Dominions were induced to reverse the policy of building up their manufactures by taxing British goods and lowered their tariffs their small population would be unable to offer within measurable time markets comparable to those which foreign countries offer.

If Britain acted in the manner suggested in the resolution of July 4th, worldwide tariff war would be stimulated and there would be still greater danger of breakdown of trade and credit. The signatories are headed by Viscount Grey of Falloden and include Lord Ashton of Hyde, Lord Gainford, Lord Bradbury, Mr. Walter Runciman, Hon. L. S. Montague, Sir Charles Hobhouse, Sir Hugh Bell and Sir Charles Addis.—Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE."

—:o:—

FACILITIES TO ACCUSED CONSULT COUNSEL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

The President of the Special Tribunal trying the "Conspiracy" case under the Ordinance issued by the Viceroy passed orders today, adjourning case till Monday to enable the accused to meet together and decide whether they would attend the court and offer defence. It is understood all facilities be extended to the accused and their counsel to consult each other.

NATIONAL FLAG IN LUCKNOW

—:o:—

Educational Authorities Perturbed

LUCKNOW, Aug. 30.

The Lucknow University is as usual being picketed. It is understood that the University Executive Council is meeting practically every evening for solving the situation. No solution has yet been found.

The other noticable feature of this week was that the national flag has been hoisted over many educational institutions. It is understood that the Inspector of schools of Lucknow division recently called a meeting of all the Headmasters of local institutions in order to find out some means to check these national activities but no definite decision was reached.—Free Press.

PICKETING IN CAWNPORE.

—:o:—

No Settlement Arrived At

CAWNPORE, Aug. 30.

Messrs. Lalloomal Ramnarain Pandey, Radhakrishna Tewari and Laxmikant Ramautar were arrested under the Picketing Ordinance.

The Congress Asharaf was raided and five volunteers were arrested.

VIGOROUS PICKETING.

Picketing of college is going on vigorously. A conference of Congress workers, college principal and trustees was not able to arrive at a settlement with regard to the ending of picketing problem.—Free Press.

Ladies Charged With Inciting People To Picket.

—:o:—

NADIAD, Aug. 29.

Smti Jamnaben of Nadiad and Smti. Bhagirathiben of Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal, who had recently gone to Mahomedabad for Khaddar propaganda and liquor picketting, have been arrested and charged with having delivered a speech inciting people to picketing, speeches at all.—Free Press.

LEADERS' ARREST.

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Hartal In Calicut.

(From Our Kerala Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Aug. 28.

News of the arrest of Congress leaders at Delhi yesterday was received here this morning. A hartal was declared and all the students of Ganpat High School came out of their classes this morning.

CHITTAGONG CASE

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Demand For Trial In Jail

CHITTAGONG, Aug. 30.

Before the Special Tribunal trying the Chittagong Armoury Raid case, to-day, Public Prosecutor prayed for a change in the venue of trial from the open Court to the jail in view of the recent happenings in Calcutta and Dacca.—A. P.

Leguia Awaits Trial.

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LONDON, Aug. 30.

Lima.—Loguia has been imprisoned on San Lorenzo Island. He will await his trial at the same prison in which when in power he shut up his political enemies.—Reuter.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

COUNTRY'S RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL

RAIDS AND ARRESTS IN SATARA.

(From a Correspondent.)

SATARA, Aug. 23.

Simultaneously with application of Criminal Law Amendment Act to Satara and other districts, Police raided early on Friday two Satyagraha camps in Satara and houses of Messrs. R. G. Soman (ex-M.L.C.) and G. B. Shotri, Presidents of Maharashtra Branch Hind Seva Dal, Satara and District Congress Committee, respectively. In the afternoon after the searches were over both leaders were arrested without warrants.

Similarly Messrs. Shankarrao Bhide, Secretary District Congress Committee, Nilkantharao Ghanekar, President, Satara Taluka Congress Committee, S. V. Modak, Captain Seva Dal Corps, V. V. Hadap (Municipal Councillor), R. K. Palkar, Hanmantshastri Mahajani and Pandurangrao Honrao, a Lingayat merchant, were arrested in public streets or in private places. Mr. Ghanekar is the acting Acharya of Tilak National School and Mr. Hadap is a novelist; while Messrs. Baburao Bhide and Mahajani Shastri were released from Yeravada last month. Messrs. Soman, Shotri Palkar, Bhide and Modak are all members of Satara Bar.

The Satyagraha Camp raid continued till sunset where after arresting eleven Satyagrahis, the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police confiscated the national flag and all property including corn bags, pots and papers belonging to the camp.

Reports from Taluka towns go to show that Mr. P. K. Shiralkar, President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, and Ganpatrao Altekar, pleader, were arrested on the same day at Karad. At Wai Mr. Vaishmpayan, pleader, and Ganpatrao Vaidya were arrested and placed before Mamlatdar of Wai yesterday, while at Tasgaon were arrested Messrs. Abasaheb Jog, pleader, and Jogalekar. All these gentlemen are either Seva Dal Volunteers or Congress officers.

On Saturday at Satara Mr. Soman and eight others were produced before City Magistrate Raosaheb L. S. Potnis, High Court Pleader, Mr. R. P. Karandikar. Messrs. Dosabhai Manekji, L. M. Apte, Barrister Karandikar and others defended the accused. The Police Prosecutor requested Court to transfer all accused from Police to jail custody and applied for postponement for seven days. Defence pleaders complained that, in the absence of 'prima facie' charge or warrants, they were unable even to trace the nature of offence and pressed bail application. The Magistrate rejected it. The defence, therefore, applied for necessary papers to enable them to move Sessions Judge. Similar procedure is said to have been taken at other places also. Tasgaon and Karad cases will be tried by Resident Magistrate at Karad.

Mr. Soman and others were profusely garlanded by friends and hundreds followed former's car to the jail gate. Processions on the same day and the following morning moved through principal streets. On Friday evening a mass meeting was addressed when messages from Sjt. Soman and other arrested leaders were delivered. Great excitement prevails in the district. Mr. Soman is a Responsivist Congressman and intends to fight out the case along with others.

BHAVNAGAR CLOTH SHOP PICKETING

Administrator's Cold Douche

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 29.

As a result of the announcement of picketing of foreign cloth shops in the near future, the traders waited on Sir Prabhashanker Pattani on the eve of his departure to England. He is reported to have said that the traders, in view of the present situation in the country, should stop selling foreign cloth before the commencement of picketing. He is also reported to have said that he could not interfere with the picketing.

It is likely that in the absence of any compromise, picketing would be started soon.—Free Press.

150 STUDENTS AS PICKETS.

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Stiffening Picketing Of Agra Colleges.

AGRA, Aug. 29.

As the authorities of the colleges have not agreed to the terms of the students, the latter have formed a picketing committee to picket the institutions. The students approached the Congress authorities for help, and [illegible] have promised to supply [illegible] lady volunteers. Picketing has been started in right earnest. It is reported nearly 150 students have enlisted their names as pickets [illegible] are picketing the co[illegible] Agra college is al[illegible] In the St. John's [illegible] classes are held but the attendance is poor.—Free Press.

Katni Mourns Death Of Prisoner.

KATNI, Aug. 29.

A Satyagraha prisoner, named Janakiprasad Kurmi, died in the Jubbulpore Central Jail. A complete hartal was observed to mourn his death in Katni on the 27th instant and a procession was taken out with black flags. A mammoth condolence meeting was held in the evening under the presidentship of Mr. Poornachand Sharma and resolutions were passed condoling the death of the volunteer. Kurmi was an inhabitant of the village of Muhania and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for breaking forest laws. The dead body was not handed over to the proper persons concerned. Kurmi was reported to have died of pneumonia.—Free Press.

Katni Arrests

KATNI, Aug. 29.

Pandit Rudradatta Sharma, a prominent Congress worker, and Mohanlal Tamrakar, the Captain of the volunteers Corps, were arrested yesterday while they were leading the procession taken out to mourn the death of Janakiprasad Kurmi in jail. They were forcibly put into a lorry and taken to the Police station. It is not known why they were arrested.—Free Press.

MOTHER WHO LEFT HER SON FOR COUNTRY.

Satyagrahis Jailed In C. P.

(Through Thatte Taluka Congress Committee).

HINGANGHAT, Aug. 30.

Mrs. Malatibai Thatte and Mr. Munje were arrested under section 117 I.P.C. in connection with Forest Satyagraha. Both are below 20 years

Malatibai left her son below four years with her parents and plunged herself in the service of the struggle. Huge processions greeted them both at Hinganghat and Chanda where they were tried. Smti Malatibai was fined Rs. 50, but released although she refused to pay.

Sjt. Munje was given two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Seven other Satyagrahis were sentenced. Ratanlalji, worker and singer was given four months' rigorous imprisonment for carrying out resolution six of the Working Committee.

Nineteen others were arrested yesterday for Forest Satyagraha.

AGRA CLERK'S SACRIFICE

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Offers Services Of Six Sons And Grandsons And Himself To Congress!

AGRA, Aug. 30.

Mr. Ramachandra Sharma, clerk of Pandit Baijnath, Vakil, offered to the Congress President his second son Vilash Chandra when his first son was arrested at Kiraoli (Mr. Kailash Chandra B. A.) In his letter to the President, he expressed his desire to offer his other two sons and if they are also arrested, to offer his two grandson and after all himself if opportunity arose for arrest in the service of the Motherland. The Congress authorities have thanked Mr. Sharma for the offer.—Free Press.

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